





## NEW AND RECENT WORKS

PUBLISHED BY

JOHN CHAPMAN,  
142, STRAND.

DR. CHANNING'S MEMOIR.

**MEMOIR OF WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, D.D.** With Extracts from his Correspondence and Manuscripts. Edited by his Nephew, WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING; and embellished by two very superior Portraits of Dr. Channing, engraved on steel, from paintings by the eminent artists, Allston and Gambardella. 3 vols. post svo. cloth, 12. 8s.

**THE POPULAR WORKS OF JOHANN GOTTLIEB FICHTE.** With a Memoir of the Author by WILLIAM SMITH. Vol. I. containing—1. Memoir of Fichte.—2. The Vocation of the Scholar.—3. The Nature of the Scholar.—4. The Vocation of Man. Post svo. cloth boards, price 12s. 2s. 6d. Either of these Works can be had separately, bound in cloth.

**THE ARTIST'S MARRIED LIFE,** being that of ALBERT DÜRER. For Devout Disciples of the Arts. Prudent Maidens, as well as for the Frolic and Instruction of all Christendom, given to the light. Translated from the German of LEOPOLD SCHEFFER, by Mrs. J. R. STODART. 1 vol. fcap. svo. ornamental binding 6s.

**HISTORY OF THE HEBREW MONARCHY,** from the Administration of Samuel to the Babylonish Captivity, svo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF MEN OF GENIUS;** a Series of Biographical, Historical, and Critical Essays, selected, by permission, chiefly from the *North American Review*, with Preface, by JOHN CHAPMAN. 2 vols. post svo. cloth, 12s.

**ITALY, PAST AND PRESENT;** or, General Views of its History, Religion, Politics, Literature, and Art. By L. MARIOTTI. 2 vols. post svo. cloth, 12. 1s.

**THE WORSHIP OF GENIUS, and the DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER or ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY:** an Essay relative to Modern Speculations and the present State of Opinion. By Prof. C. ULLMANN. Translated from the German by LUCY SANDFORD. The two Works in 1 vol. post svo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY and the PHILOSOPHY OF GOVERNMENT.** A Series of Essays, selected from the Works of M. de SIMONDI. With an Historical Notice of his Life and Writings, by E. MIGNET. Translated from the French, and illustrated by Extracts from an unpublished Memoir, and from M. de Simondi's Private Journals and Letters. To which is added a List of his Works, and a Preliminary Essay by the Translator. svo. cloth, 12s.

**THE LIFE OF JEAN PAUL FR. RICHTER.** Compiled from various Sources. Together with his Autobiography. Translated from the German. 2 vols. paper cover, 7s.; cloth, 8s.

**THE PHILOSOPHICAL and AESTHETIC LETTERS and ESSAYS OF SCHILLER.** Translated, with an Introduction, by J. WEISS. Post svo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

**THE LIFE OF THE REV. JOSEPH BLANCO WHITE.** Written by Himself. With Portions of his Correspondence. Edited by JOHN HAMILTON THOM. 3 vols. post svo. 12. 4s. cloth.

**SERMONS ON CONSOLATION.** By F. W. P. GREENWOOD, D.D. 5s. cloth.

**LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.** On the Cultivation of the Mind, the Formation of Character, and the Conduct of Life. By GEORGE W. BURNAP. Royal svo. 8d.

**HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE OLD PAINTERS.** By the Author of 'The Log Cabin.' 2s. 6d. paper cover; 3s. cloth.

**A DREAM OF REFORM.** By HENRY J. FORREST. Post svo. cloth, 4s.

**PETER JONES; or, ONWARD BOUND.** An Autobiography. Post svo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

**ENDEAVOURS AFTER THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.** (First Series.) By JAMES MARTINEAU. Second Edition. 12mo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

**ENDEAVOURS AFTER THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.** (Second Series.) By JAMES MARTINEAU. 12mo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

**POEMS.** By RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Post svo. 6s. cloth gilt.

**SHAKSPEARE'S DRAMATIC ART,** and his relation to Calderon and Goethe. Translated from the German of Dr. HERMANN ULRICH. svo. 12s. cloth.

**THE LIFE OF JESUS** Critically Examined. By Dr. DAVID FRIEDRICH STRAUSS. 3 vols. svo. 12. 16s. cloth.

**TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GERMAN OF JEAN PAUL, NOVALIS, GOETHE, UHLAND, RUCKERT,** and from the French of MICKIEWICZ, an eminent Polish poet. By HENRY REEVE, Esq. and JOHN EDWARD TAYLOR. 12mo. elegantly bound in cloth, 3s. 6d.

**THE DRAMAS OF IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS, and TORQUATO TASSO, of GOETHE; and the MAID OF ORLEANS, of SCHILLER.** Translated, omitting some passages, with Introductory Remarks, by ANNA SWANWICK. svo. cloth, 6s.

**A DISCOURSE OF Matters pertaining to RELIGION.** By THEODORE PARKER. Post svo. 7s. cloth.

**PARKER'S (Theodore) CRITICAL and MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS.** 12mo. cloth.

## NEW BOOKS.

Post svo. 2s. 6d.

## STOKERS AND POKERS;

Or, the LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH and the RAILWAY CLEARING-HOUSE.

By the Author of  
'BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNEN OF NASSAU.'  
[On February 1st.

FORMING A PART OF  
**Murray's Home and Colonial Library.**

## DEMOCRACY IN FRANCE,

(JANUARY 1849).

By MONS. GUIZOT.

Third Edition. svo. 3s. 6d.

## THE QUARTERLY REVIEW,

No. CLXVII.

## CONTENTS.

1. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
2. DIARY OF COUNT WESSENBERG.
3. DUKE OF ARGYLE ON THE CHURCH.
4. LAYARD'S DISCOVERY OF NINEVEH.
5. GERMANY—AUSTRIA—PRUSSIA.
6. VANITY-FAIR—JANE EYRE—GOVERNESSES.
7. ITALIAN INTERVENTION.
8. PUBLIC EDUCATION IN FRANCE.
9. THE CASTLEREAGH PAPERS.

## HORACE:

A NEW EDITION OF THE TEXT,

Beautifully printed, and illustrated by upwards of 300 Vignettes of Coins, Gems, Bas-reliefs, Statues, Views, &c., chiefly from the Antique, and Ornamented Borders to each page.

With a LIFE, by REV. H. H. MILMAN.

One Volume (700 pp.) crown svo. 42s.

\* \* \* For the convenience of Purchasers the Work is arranged so as to be bound in Two Volumes.

## THE SKETCH BOOK,

By WASHINGTON IRVING.

Revised, with a NEW INTRODUCTION by the AUTHOR,  
And Illustrated with Woodcuts, crown svo. 16s.

## FABLES OF ÆSOP,

A NEW VERSION, CHIEFLY FROM THE ORIGINAL GREEK, PURIFIED AND RENDERED FIT FOR YOUNG PERSONS AND FAMILIES.

By the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, M.A.  
Vicar of Sibbertoft and Theddingworth, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

With 100 Woodcuts, from Designs by JOHN TENNIEL.  
Post svo. 16s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

## MR. BENTLEY

WILL PUBLISH DURING THE PRESENT MONTH  
**THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS.**

In 3 vols. post svo.

## THE WESTERN WORLD;

Or, TRAVELS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1846—47, Exhibiting them in their Latest Development, Social, Moral, Political, and Economical, with a Map of their Extent and Territorial Acquisitions.

To which is added some Account of

## CALIFORNIA,

With a Map of the same.

By ALEXANDER MACKAY, Esq. of the Middle Temple,

Barrister-at-Law.

In 2 vols. post svo.

## PEREGRINE SCRAMBLE;

Or, THIRTY YEARS' ADVENTURES OF A BLUE JACKET.

By SIR HENRY HUNTLEY.

In 3 vols. post svo. with Portraits,

## THE CORRESPONDENCE OF

## F. SCHILLER AND KÖRNER.

Comprising Sketches and Anecdotes of Goethe, the Schlegels, Wieland, and other Contemporaries. From the German.

With Biographical Sketches and Notes by  
LEONARD SIMPSON, Esq.

In 3 vols. post svo.

## DUDLEY CRANBOURNE.

A WOMAN'S HISTORY.

A STORY OF THE DAY.

In post svo. with Illustrations,

## SIX MONTHS' SERVICE IN THE

## AFRICAN BLOCKADE

From April to October, 1848, in command of H.M.S. 'Bonetta,'  
By Lieut. FORBES, R.N., Author of 'Five Years in China.'

In a neat volume, price 2s. 6d.

## THE STRING OF PEARLS.

By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq., Author of 'Darnley,' 'De l'Orme,'  
'The Gipsy,' 'The Forgery,' &c.

## THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS HAVE JUST BEEN PUBLISHED.

In crown svo. price 12s. with Comic Illustrations,

## MARTIN TOUTROND.

A FRENCHMAN IN LONDON IN 1831.  
From an unpublished French MS.

In 3 vols. post svo. with a Portrait of the Author,

## THE BIRD OF PASSAGE;

Or, FLYING GLIMPSES OF MANY LANDS.

By MRS. ROMER.

Author of 'A Pilgrimage to the Temples and Tombs of Egypt,' &amp;c.

THE FAIRFAX MANUSCRIPTS.

2 vols. svo. with Portraits from Original Paintings, &amp;c.

## THE FAIRFAX CORRESPONDENCE.

## MEMOIRS OF

## THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.

To which is added a MEMOIR OF THE FAMILY, from the Original MSS.

In 3 vols. post svo.

## THE LILY OF PARIS;

Or, THE KING'S NURSE. AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE

By J. PALGRAVE SIMPSON, Esq.  
Author of 'Letters from the Danube,' 'Gisella,' &c.

In 2 vols. post svo.

## THE LIFE AND REMAINS OF

## THEODORE HOOK,

Author of 'Sayings and Doings,' 'Gilbert Gurney,' &amp;c.

By the Rev. R. D. BARHAM,  
Author of the 'Life of Thomas Ingoldby.'

In 3 vols. post svo. with Illustrations,

## THE ISLAND OF SARDINIA;

Including PICTURES OF THE MANNERS and CUSTOMS of the  
SARDINIANS, &c.

By J. WARRE TYNDALE, Barrister-at-Law.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.  
(Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.)

## POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS.

The following by JOSEPH GUY, Esq.

GUY'S NEW BRITISH EXPOSITOR, a Companion to his Spelling Book. 12th edition, price 1s. 6d. bound.

GUY'S NEW BRITISH SPELLING BOOK, with New Cuts after Harvey's Drawings. 5th edition, 12mo. 1s. 6d.

GUY'S NEW BRITISH PRIMER, with many Cuts. 25th edition, 6d. half bound.

GUY'S NEW BRITISH READER, with Engravings. 11th edition, 12mo. 2s. 6d. roan.

GUY'S FIRST ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 9d. sewed, 1s. bound.

GUY'S FIRST ENGLISH EXERCISES IN PARSING, ORTHOGRAPHY, SYNTAX, and PUNCTUATION. 5d. sewed, 1s. bound.

GUY'S ELEMENTS of ANCIENT, MODERN, and BRITISH HISTORY. With Tutor's Questions. New and enlarged edition, 12mo. price 2s. 6d. each volume, roan.

GUY'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. With 7 Maps, 19th edition, enlarged and thoroughly corrected, royal 18mo. price 3s. bound in red. A Key to the Problems and Questions, new edition, price 1s. 6d. bound.

GUY'S FIRST GEOGRAPHY. With Tutor's Questions at the bottom of each page, illustrated with 6 Maps, new and enlarged edition, price 1s. bound.

GUY'S SCHOOL ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY. 16 handsome 4to. Maps, finely coloured, price 5s. half bound.

GUY'S SCHOOL ARITHMETIC. 21st edition, 12mo. 2s. bound.

A KEY to the above, with the Questions fully given. 6th edition, 4s. 6d. bound and lettered.

GUY'S FIRST ARITHMETIC. In Script type, royal 8vo., useful as a Cyphering Book and an Arithmetic 1s. 3d. half bound.—A KEY, 3d.

GUY'S COMPLETE TREATISE of BOOK-KEEPING, for Ladies and Gentlemen's Schools. New edition, corrected, royal 12mo. 1s. bound.

GUY'S SCHOOL CYPHERING BOOK. 14th edition, on large 4to. post writing paper, 3s. 6d.—A KEY, 6d.

GUY'S PARENTS' FIRST QUESTION BOOK; or, Mother's Catechism of Useful Knowledge. With Cuts, new edition, with Vignette Frontispiece, price 9d. sewed, 1s. bound.

GUY'S SCHOOL QUESTION BOOK on ANCIENT and MODERN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, GEOGRAPHY, ASTRONOMY, and all Miscellaneous Subjects. With a Frontispiece Chart of History, 8th edition, 12mo. price 4s. 6d. roan.

GUY'S CHART of UNIVERSAL HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, &amp;c. on a Sheet. 6th edition, enlarged and thoroughly corrected, price 7s. on a roller; or as a book, 10s. 6d.

GUY'S ELEMENTS of ASTRONOMY. 18 Plates. 6th edition, corrected throughout, by EDWARD RIDDLE, Esq. Master of the Royal Naval School, Greenwich. Royal 18mo. 2s. bound in roan and lettered.

By JOSEPH GUY, Jun. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

GUY'S ENGLISH SCHOOL GRAMMAR, in which Practical Illustration is in every step blended with Theory by Rules, Examples, and Exercises. 14th edit. 1s. 6d. red.

GUY'S NEW EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY, with an Expositor, correcting the Spelling and explaining the Words. 14th edition, 18mo. price 1s. bound.

A KEY to the English Grammar and Orthography, price 2s.

GUY'S SYNTACTICAL EXERCISES, a Companion to his Grammar. A new edition, now sold for 1s. bound.—A KEY to ditto. 1s. bound.

GUY'S OUTLINES to WALKER'S THEMES and ESSAYS. 4th edition, 18mo. price 1s. half bound.

GUY'S NEW ARITHMETICAL PLAN; or, An Improved Method of Teaching the First Four Rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound. To which a complete set of Arithmetical and numerous Miscellaneous Tables are added; and also the English Sovereigns from Egbert to Victoria, with the year they ascended the throne and the time they reigned. The 5th edition, royal 18mo. 1s. half bound.—A KEY to the same, 1s.

GUY'S GEOGRAPHY for CHILDREN from Five to Eight years of age, written expressly for their use, and as an Introduction to Guy's First and School Geography. Illustrated with 6 Maps, 18mo. 6d. or 9d. bound.

By other Authors.

FERGUSON'S UNIVERSAL SCHOLASTIC REGISTER, for Six Months, 6d.; for Three Months, 3d.

This little manual is the result of a most careful and practical examination of the plans pursued in England, Scotland, France, and America.

COBWEBS to CATCH FLIES; or, Dialogues in Short Sentences for very Young Children. With 30 Cuts, drawn and engraved by Harvey, 3s. roan.

BENTLEY'S BRITISH CLASS BOOK, chiefly from Modern Classical Authors, in Prose and Verse. New edition, 12mo. 4s. 6d. roan.

CHAMBERLAIN'S YOUNG SCHOLAR'S NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY of ESSENTIAL WORDS. 12mo. 3s. 6d. roan.

OSTELL'S GENERAL ATLAS. 32 Maps, royal 4to., and Index, 14s.; coloured Outlines, 18s.; full coloured, 24s.; or, imperial, for the Library, 11s. 6d. half bound.

RUSSELL'S MODERN SCHOOL ATLAS. 26 4to. Maps and Index, 16s.; coloured, 12s. half bound.

RUSSELL'S CLASSICAL ATLAS. 23 4to. Maps and Index, 10s.; coloured, 12s. half bound.

RUSSELL'S ATLAS of ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY COMBINED. Royal 4to., 53 Maps and Plans, coloured, with Indexes, 11s. 6d. half bound.

The perfect accuracy and beauty of the above Atlases, the great attention constantly paid to the introduction of all new discoveries, and the superior adaptation of the Maps for the purposes of teaching have long secured them a place in all respectable schools.

MAPS and TABLES of CHRONOLOGY and GENEALOGY for READING MODERN HISTORY. By the Bishop of Eborac, with 7 Maps of Europe, coloured to show its divisions at different periods. 4to. 8s. 6d. half bound.

London: CRADOCK &amp; Co., 43, Paternoster-row.

## NEW WORKS.

I. Mr. MACAULAY'S HISTORY of ENGLAND. Third Edition. Vols. I. and II. 32s.

II. The SAXONS in ENGLAND. By J. M. KEMBLE, M.A. 2 vols. 25s.

III. LETTERS of WILLIAM III. and LOUIS XIV. Edited by P. GRIMBLOT. 2 vols. 30s.

IV. The JUDGES of ENGLAND. By EDWARD FOSS, F.S.A. Vols. I. and II. 25s.

V. Captain DE LA GRAVIÈRE'S SKETCHES of the LAST NAVAL WAR. Translated by the Hon. Capt. PLUNKETT. 2 vols. 12s.

VI. The FOUNTAIN of ARETHUSA. By ROBERT E. LANDOR, M.A. 2 vols. 18s.

VII. CHARLES VERNON: a Transatlantic Tale. By Lieut.-Colonel H. SENIOR. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

VIII. The CLOSING SCENE. SECOND SERIES. By the Rev. E. NEALE, M.A. [On Tuesday next.]

IX. LANETON PARSONAGE, Part III. By the Author, and Editor, of 'Amy Herbert.' 6s.

X. Mr. A. RICH'S ILLUSTRATED COMPANION to the LATIN DICTIONARY and GREEK LEXICON. With 2,000 Classical Woodcuts, 21s.

XI. HUMBOLDT'S COSMOS. Colonel SABINE'S authorised Translation. Vols. I. and II. 25s.

XII. ERMANN'S TRAVELS in SIBERIA. Translated by W. D. COOLEY. 2 vols. Map, 31s. 6d.

XIII. Mrs. JAMESON'S SACRED and LEGENDARY ART. Etchings by the Author. 2 vols. Woodcuts, 42s.

XIV. Mr. J. SMITH'S VOYAGE and SHIPWRECK of ST. PAUL. Views, Charts, &amp;c. 14s.

XV. The Rev. H. SOAMES'S LATIN CHURCH DURING ANGLO-SAXON TIMES. 14s.

XVI. SOUTHEY'S 'The DOCTOR, &amp;c.' Complete in One Volume. Portrait, &amp;c. 21s.

XVII. MAXIMS and PRECEPTS of the SAVIOUR, illuminated. Antique boards, 21s.; morocco, 42s.

XVIII. SONGS, MADRIGALS, and SONNETS, in ornamental printing. Boards, 10s. 6d.; morocco, 17s.

XIX. Dr. PEREIRA'S MATERIA MEDICA. New Edition. Vol. I. Woodcuts, 21s.

XX. Dr. C. WEST'S LECTURES on the DISEASES of INFANCY and CHILDHOOD. 14s.

XXI. WEBSTER and PARKES'S ENCYCLOPEDIA of DOMESTIC ECONOMY. 1,000 Woodcuts, 50s.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS

## NEW BOOKS &amp; NEW EDITIONS

PRINTED FOR

JOHN W. PARKER, West Strand.

LAMARTINE'S NEW WORK. RAPHAEL; or, Pages from the Book of Life at Twenty. By ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE. Translated from the proof sheets, with the sanction of the Author, and published, by special arrangement, simultaneously with the French Edition. Post 8vo. 6s. 6d.

A VIEW of the ART of COLONIZATION, with Present Reference to the British Empire. By EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD. 8vo. [In a few days.]

INTRODUCTORY LECTURES delivered at QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, by the Revs. F. D. MAE RICE and C. KINGSLEY; Professors BRASSEUR and BEECHER; Dr. BEOLCH; the Revs. S. CLARK, A. B. STREET, C. G. SICKLIS, T. JACKSON, Professor O'BRIEN, JOHN HULLAH, and STERNDAL BENNETT. [Next week.]

SACRED LATIN POETRY, chiefly Lytical. Selected and Arranged for Use, With Notes and Introduction. By R. C. TRENCH, M.A., late Hulsean Lecturer, and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Oxford. [Next week.]

The EARTH'S ANTIQUITY, in Harmony with the Mosaic Record of Creation. By JAMES GRAY, M.A. Rector of Dibleen. [In a few days.]

The DANGERS of SUPERFICIAL KNOWLEDGE: an Introductory Lecture. By JAMES B. FORBES, F.R.S. Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, and Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. 2s.

The EVILS of ENGLAND, Social and Economical. By a LONDON PHYSICIAN. 2s. 6d.

BRAMPTON RECTORY; or, The Lesson of Life. Post 8vo. 5s. 6d.

MINERALS and THEIR USES; in a Series of Letters to a Lady. By J. R. JACKSON, F.R.S. With a Coloured Frontispiece, 7s. 6d.

The HAND-BOOK for NEW ZEALAND; the most recent information compiled for the Use of intending Colonists. By a late MAGISTRATE of the TERRITORY. 6s.

REVELATIONS of LIFE, and other POEMS. By JOHN EDMUND READE, Author of 'Italy,' 'Cathline,' &amp;c. 5s.

BRANDE'S MANUAL of CHEMISTRY. Sixth Edition, rewritten and greatly enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. 9s. 2s.

Dr. WHEWELL'S HISTORY of the INDUCTIVE SCIENCES. Second Edition, revised and continued. 3 vols. 8vo. 2s. 2s.

Dr. WHEWELL'S PHILOSOPHY of the INDUCTIVE SCIENCES. Second Edition, revised. 3 vols. 8vo. 30s.

Dr. WHEWELL'S ELEMENTS of MORALITY, including POLITY. Second and Cheaper Edition, revised. 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 15s.

Dr. WATSON'S LECTURES on the PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of PHYSIC. Third Edition, revised. 2 vols. 8vo. 34s.

MILL'S SYSTEM of LOGIC. Second Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 30s.

DANIELL'S INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY. With numerous Illustrations. Second Edition, enlarged. 5s.

WILLIAMS'S PRACTICAL GEODESY; comprising Chain Surveying, the Use of Surveying Instruments, Levelling, Trigonometrical, Mining, and Maritime Surveying. Second Edition, with Additional Chapters on Estate, Parochial, and Railroad Surveying. 8vo. with Illustrations, 12s. 6d.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY of MAN. By R. B. TODD, M.D. F.R.S.; and J. BOWMAN, F.R.S. of King's College, London. With numerous original Illustrations. Part III. 8vo. 7s.; also the First Volume, 15s. cloth. To be completed in Four Parts, forming Two Volumes.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1849.

## REVIEWS

## English Medieval Embroidery. Parker.

THE history of "fine needlework" has never yet received the attention which it deserves,—whether viewed as indicating the progress of civilization, or as affording illustrations not merely of the tastes and habits of the respective nations but of the state of the arts among them. Perhaps because "fine needlework" has in these later days been viewed as an exclusively female occupation, learned antiquaries have deemed it worthy of small notice,—although, to whatever apocryphal personage its invention may have been assigned, the earliest workers of embroidery were unquestionably men. "It would be unavailing to seek for the origin of this art in Great Britain," says the author before us, with great simplicity. We should think so,—since the art of the needle is as old as the Pyramids. In proof of its high antiquity he quotes Ezekiel; but it is strange that the minute description of the making of the Tabernacle, full nine hundred years earlier, did not occur to him,—where, too, the embroiderers are expressly stated to have been men. It was from Egypt, doubtless, that their general knowledge and skill were derived:—and from the same source the nations of classical antiquity learnt the art. It was, however, more extensively employed, and in consequence attained a greater perfection, among the nations more immediately bordering upon Egypt; since we find that the inhabitants of Phœnicia, from a very early period, classed embroidered garments among their very choicest stores of merchandise. This eminence in "fine needlework" seems to have characterized their descendants down to Christian times; and from them, through the medium of Byzantium, we have little doubt, mediæval Europe received its first lessons. The illuminated book of the Gospels and the brodered vestment were alike brought from the capital of Eastern Christendom; but the ruder inhabitants of the West, while they emulated,—and ere long successfully,—the richness and delicacy of the copy, added a grace and a spirit to which the Byzantine artist failed to attain.

England from a very early period was celebrated for its superiority both in weaving and in embroidery. Aldhelm, who flourished at the commencement of the seventh century, in his work addressed to the nuns under the care of the Abbess Hildelitha makes frequent allusions to richly brodered garments; he also, in one of his Latin poems, speaks of "the shuttles filled not with purple only, but with various colours, moved here and there among the thick spreading threads." His biographer informs us that he had a robe "made of most delicate purple thread, adorned with black circles and figures of peacocks." This was not improbably the work of convent maidens; since we find a contemporary Council exhorting the nuns to spend their time rather in reading and singing "than in weaving and working garments of pride in diversified colours." But although clerical authority looked forbiddingly on these arts when practised by the recluses, the female laity were rather encouraged to pursue them; and we find Dunstan exercising his pictorial skill on a pattern for a robe which a lady of his acquaintance was about to embroider. Several of the Saxon queens distinguished themselves in this art,—and Editha, the wife of the Confessor, is related to have worked his coronation robes.

Before the Norman Conquest England had become celebrated on the Continent for her

fine needlework, as much as for her skill in goldsmiths' work,—and the term "opus Anglicanum" was applied to the former. The Conqueror's chaplain, William of Poitiers, tells us of the astonishment which the exquisitely embroidered robes of the Saxon hostages excited in the Normans; and the high estimation in which Matilda held English needlework is seen in her bequest to the Abbey of the Holy Trinity at Caen of her "tunic worked at Winchester by Alderet's wife and the mantle worked in gold." That gold embroidery was in great request at this time we have many proofs; but the writer of the little work before us is in error when he states that this was exclusively what was termed "opus Anglicanum" and that "orfrays" were gold embroidery. These last ("aurifrisium," as termed by the monkish writers) were a kind of fringe and tassels. They are stated to have decked the corners of the splendid altar-cloth which Queen Emma gave to the monks of Ely, and to have hung down to the ground. They are often mentioned, too, as attached to the front of robes. They are represented in the metrical romances as decking the saddle and bridle-rein: and thus Queen Olympias, in the spirited romance of "Alysandre," appears riding on her milk-white mule, trapped with gold and silk, and with—

Many a bell of sylvere shene,  
Fyasted on orfrays of mounde  
That hangen nyght unto the grounde.

In every species of silk and gold trimming our forefathers, even from Saxon times, were very skilful; and we are greatly inclined to believe that the borders which are always to be seen edging both mantle and tunic were not of embroidery, but woven or plaited. In later illuminations most elaborate specimens may be seen,—and also of various ornaments apparently formed of gold thread, displaying so much taste and richness of effect that we are scarcely surprised at that curious entry in Doomsday Book, how "Alvide the maiden holds half a hide of land," in Buckinghamshire, "which Godric, the sheriff, granted during his life, that she might teach his daughter to make orfrays." The expensive character of the decorations bestowed upon robes during the Middle Ages is often strikingly exhibited in passing notices of the chroniclers or in the royal mandates to the sheriffs. Thus Ailfred, of Reivesby, in the introduction to a stupid legend, tells us of "a certain noble matron in the city of London, who was accustomed to adorn vestments of royal richness with gold, and to beautify them with gems and with figures and foliage in various coloured needlework." When such expensive materials were employed and so much skill and care bestowed, we are less surprised to find that about this period the sheriffs of London paid on account of Elinor of Aquitaine the enormous sum of "fourscore pounds for an embroidered robe for the queen." This sum, equal to nearly 1,400*l.* of present money, vividly illustrates the magnificent array of our ancient queens. Very beautiful work was also executed in convents. When the Abbot of St. Alban's, about the same time, sent a deputation, with choice speeches and choice presents, to congratulate Pope Adrian, who, from a humble scholar in the abbey-school, had attained to the chair of St. Peter, the aid of the Prioress Christina, of Markgate, was invoked; and she provided sandals of such matchless beauty and three mitres of such splendid work that they were considered the most valuable of all the presents. In the following century, Matthew Paris informs us, Innocent IV. was so struck with the beauty, and probably the value, of certain orfrays on the copes and mitres of some English ecclesiastics, that he expressed

his determination to obtain some, as presents if possible, but if not, by purchase,—an emphatic proof of his admiration. The writer before us, in allusion to this, remarks that it is singular a Roman Pontiff, with such stores of rich church vestments, should have been thus struck with English work; and he gives the description of "the Imperial dalmatic," or "cope of St. Leo,"—one of the choicest specimens of ancient needlework, and supposed to be of the Byzantine school.—

"This very remarkable specimen of embroidery is laid upon a foundation of deep blue silk, having four different subjects on the shoulders, behind and in front, exhibiting, although taken from different actions, the glorification of the body of our Lord. The whole has been carefully wrought with gold tambour and silk, and the numerous figures, as many as fifty-four, surrounding the Redeemer, who sits enthroned on a rainbow in the centre, display simplicity and gracefulness of design. The field of the vestment is powdered with flowers and crosses of gold and silver, having the bottom enriched with a running floriated pattern. It has also a representation of paradise, wherein the flowers, carried by tigers of gold, are of emerald green, turquoise blue, and flame colour. Crosses of silver, cantoned with tears of gold, and of gold cantoned with tears of silver alternately, are inserted in the flowing foliage at the edge. Other crosses within circles are also placed after the same rule, when of gold in medallions of silver, and when of silver in the reverse order. 'I do not apprehend,' says Lord Lindsay in his History of Christian Art, 'your being disappointed with the "Dalmatica di San Leone," or your dissenting from my conclusion, that a master, a Michael Angelo I would almost say, then flourished at Byzantium.'"

Now, if the figures are delineated—that is, as far as needlework can do so—with any degree of *spirit*, (and this we suppose Lord Lindsay means by his allusion to Michael Angelo,) this alone would afford a strong presumption that the work was *not* Byzantine, since great delicacy of finish, but most servile tameness, characterize all the productions of that school. A date as early as the eighth century has been assigned to this splendid garment; but a French antiquary considers it to belong to the twelfth. The writer before us adds, "were we to describe the foliated pattern in architectural language which will be readily intelligible to all our readers, it would be by saying that it bears decidedly the impress of an Early English character." Now, when we bear in mind that such style of decoration was most unlikely to be adopted by a Byzantine embroiderer, and that we have actual proof of English needlework being deemed of sufficient beauty to be offered as a very acceptable present to the supreme Pontiff, we cannot resist the opinion that this dalmatica may after all be a splendid relic of that "opus Anglicanum" which would scarcely have received a specific name unless it had attracted especial admiration. The question might without much difficulty be decided by a careful comparison of the style of the figures and of the peculiar combinations of the ornamental parts with the English illuminations of the commencement of the thirteenth century.

During the whole of this century embroidery was in high estimation; and the haughty and luxurious Elinor of Provence, however much she might disdain the English nation, patronized willingly enough its fine embroidery and goldsmith's work. The precepts of this reign afford many curious illustrations of ancient needlework; and armorial bearings as ornaments for robes appear to have come into general use. These, however, were not always embroidered:—they were, as is frequently stated, of goldsmith's work. These were often termed "orferies;" and the similarity of the word to "orfrays" has

probably been another cause of those mistakes relating to the latter. The banner of white silk which Henry III. directs to be adorned with the Rood in gold orfrays, was doubtless an ecclesiastical banner; and such are frequently represented as being of "beaten gold" and richly fringed. This custom of having devices made in gold or silver, instead of actual embroidery, long continued. In the curious inventory of the plate and furniture of Queen Isabel (*vide* 'Ancient Kalendars'), we find, among the vestments for her chapel, one of "red velvet powdered with trefoils of goldsmith's work," another of blue powdered with gold lilies, and another with the arms of England and France in goldsmith's work. These entries are worthy of notice as showing how general the custom was, in gifts or bequests to the Church, to present, not—as many writers on church ornaments have thought—new plate or vestments, but what had been long used by the donors. These dresses, adorned with the lilies of France and the arms of France and England, had doubtless been worn by Isabel at many a high festival; and ancient wills abound in bequests not only of "fayre sylvere" standing cups and dishes for the high altar,—but of gowns to be cut up into copes and mantles to make coverings for the shrine, or perhaps a holiday petticoat for "our Ladye." We can assure the writer of this little work that the ladies of the Middle Ages were not so wholly devoted to the service of "holy mother church" as he seems to imagine; and that the expensive needlework which occupied so much of their time was first worn by themselves, and then transferred to her service. In the female convents, however, the nuns busied themselves with ecclesiastical embroidery,—not without many a wish that they could adorn themselves with their own fine needlework. And from many notices of Councils we find that they did; wearing "long-tailed gowns," worked in front, and richly brodered purses,—and even, as the Council of Oxford, in 1222, affirms, "thro' the wiles of the ancient enemy having needlework of gold or silver in their veils."

The stringent enactments which confined the poor nuns to the plain Benedictine black robe, or the coarse grey serge garment of the rule of St. Clare, was, however, rendered more vexatious by the extraordinary splendour of apparel which was allowed to the officiating priests at the altar and to the prelates on all occasions. The bishops flaunted in their silken robes and embroidered copes and jewelled as well as brodered mitres,—and could boast as extravagant apparel as the wealthiest lady at the court of our Plantagenets. The cope of red silk, the diapered and "precious cloth of gold" for tunic and dalmatica, and the mitre worth twelve hundred pounds of present money which the writer instances as given by Henry III. to the Bishop of Hereford, one of the most detested of his prelates, are proofs of this extravagance. We were rather amused to find Adam de Basing, the sheriff, placed in a list of gentlemen-embroiderers, because he is commanded to supply the before-mentioned rich silk garments; for as well might Reginald de Cornhill take his place as a general shopkeeper, because he is directed to supply figs and almonds, ginger and red herrings, for King John's Christmas feast. The case is, that Adam de Basing was a merchant, trading to the Mediterranean, and importing the beautiful woven,—perhaps also brocaded,—silks, the produce of Sicilian or even Saracen looms. The Saracens, however, find no favour in the eyes of our author, although it is certain that they cultivated his favorite needlework-embroidery, and never perpetrated the enormities, which he so earnestly denounces, of crochet or Berlin wool. What are we to say to remarks like the following:—"Who has not read

of the victories, the spoil, and the barbarism of Omar, and contrasted the riches with the ignorance of the Caliphs?" The ignorance of the Caliphs! Why, to whom does Europe owe the preservation of ancient science, but to those illustrious men? Was it not, as an eloquent writer remarks, "under the banners of the Caliphs that civilization and knowledge came forth from their Oriental thrones, and marched with the language of Arabia into the almost benighted West?"

That the Saracens were such stern iconoclasts seems to be the reason of our author's angry feeling; but really, when we remember the childish—and worse than childish—representations of things and persons too solemn to be caricatured, as they have often been, by mediæval artists, we feel as if we could almost believe that good taste had some share in their destruction. While we make this remark, we are far from forgetting the beautiful sculptured remains, which display not only correct taste, but a feeling so deep and poetic that it often triumphs over all defects of style,—or the exquisite illuminations from which many an artist might derive lessons of grace and loveliness: we would only protest against that blind admiration for all that belongs to the Middle Ages which among writers on "Church Ornaments" seems to be the orthodox faith.

Now, in regard to Church needlework, which it is the especial object of this little book to recommend,—why in the present day should the needle be invoked to do what the pencil only can adequately effect? If fair ladies choose to employ themselves on pulpit-hangings or altar-cloths, why not work the most beautiful flowers, or combine in endless variety those graceful foliated patterns which prove the inexhaustible skill of the Gothic sculptor? How is it possible with floss silk, "gold passing," and whipcord, to represent "the human face divine"? What disproportioned, wry-necked, squinting saints the specimens before us present! We have "our Lady," although sitting, measuring the same height as the two Kings of the East, who are standing,—and with an arm scarcely reaching to her girdle. Then, there is St. John, with toes longer than the general length of fingers; and St. Margaret, staring with all her might, and evidently paralytic. Strangely enough, animals scarcely display more correct drawing. There is an eagle, which is certainly a very strange bird,—half goose half griffin; and a lion, with two supplemental lengths of tail, a mane resembling a series of claws, grinning and squinting most awfully. The writer, with this specimen before his eyes, need not abuse "the degenerate taste which employs itself in wool working;" since we have seen, as doubtless he has, many a lion on a rug, worked in venerable cross-stitch and rug-stitch, far less of a caricature than this which "decorates" the altar-cloth of Steeple Ashton. Nor do these ancient specimens display better taste in supernatural objects. The dragons, so far as ugliness is concerned, are, however, quite in keeping; and had Sathanas taxed the skill of the worker, we doubt not that full justice would have been done to his horns and tail. We have, however, a strange pattern on plate No. 22; which at first sight we thought was intended for some bat-winged demon,—but which afterwards fancied was the six-handed goddess Kalee, especially as the grim face and head-dress closely resembled Hindoo sculpture. To our great surprise, however, we found it was intended for a cherub!—and that this frightful figure was of common occurrence on ecclesiastical vestments. In better drawing are the two angels on horseback which decorate the altar-cloth of Steeple Ashton; although we cannot greatly commend the taste which placed these celestial beings on stout

horses, seeing that they are provided with goosy wings,—nor their very homely occupation of scraping on the violin. This altar-cloth of Steeple Ashton is a most curious relic. It is adorned with the Crucifixion,—the martyrdoms of some dozen saints, each separated by a wreath of leaves, apparently oak and ivy,—and a curious border of alternate foliage and animals. The little birds that are worked on the sides are probably "popinjays." After having amused ourselves with these representations of living things, it is but just to express our commendation of the graceful and spirited patterns, chiefly from wood work, which occupy the plates from No. 12 to 19, and from 26 to 32. For many a secular purpose these, or combinations of them, will be found useful. The architectural details of the first plate give a good idea of the general character of more elaborate works;—and if armorial bearings or devices were substituted for figures, the effect would be improved.

After all, it is highly probable that none of the best specimens of Middle Age needlework have come down to us. In addition to the perishable nature of the material, the great value of their adornments—jewels, pearls, and delicate gold work—would render them objects of especial attraction to the covetous. We think, therefore, those yet remaining, with one or two exceptions, were the copies by ruder hands, and in cheaper materials, of those exquisite fabrics on which the embroideress toiled for years together, and for which she received,—like Rose de Burford, for the precious cope sent by Queen Isabel to the Pope, and the executors of Catherine Lincoln for that still more precious one so richly embroidered and studded with large pearls,—more than a thousand pounds. The specimens of needlework given in the volume before us are indeed remarkably coarse:—flowers of far greater delicacy could be worked in common satin-stitch. Now, we can scarcely believe that our forefathers, accustomed to the exquisite delicacy and high finish of both their carvings and their illuminations, would have been contented with long stitches of thick gold thread fastened down with strong silk, and the edge, alike of leaf and flower, formed of "cord which was afterwards to be cast over (*en guipure*) with gold or silver tambour." Really, the embroidery samplers of the seventeenth century display neater and more elaborate finish. We are disposed to think that these were the work of some male embroiderer, anxious to finish off a great deal of work in a short time, and therefore willing to use those materials which would enable him to cover a large space quickly. Indeed, when we see in Elizabeth of York's accounts that her embroiderers, male and female, received only a groat a day, and sixteence a week board wages, although employed on "the riche bedde" and the altar-cloths, we shall find, allowing the utmost for the greater value of money then, that the calling of the embroiderer had greatly declined.

We have paid rather more attention to this little book than we at first intended; since we have been often vexed to find the admiration which has justly enough been awakened by the really beautiful remains of the Middle Ages degenerating into a blind imitation of every Middle Age defect. To those who look with superstitious reverence on every old piece of church carving, on every shred of old church needlework, argument would be vain; but to the intelligent young artist we would say,—why seek to perpetuate in the nineteenth century the false drawing of the eleventh and twelfth, when the artists of the thirteenth and fourteenth did no such thing? Why, because the more ancient illuminators set perspective at defiance and drew stark and stiff figures, should you do

the same? The artists who executed the beautiful sculptures at Lincoln and in the chapter-house of York did not seek in the rude figures of earlier times for models;—nor did Clodio in his exquisite illuminations strive to imitate the predecessors of Cimabue.

Finally, to ladies meditating church needle-work, this little manual will prove very interesting; since, in addition to the essay, there is a "practical chapter," giving minute information respecting the orthodox stitch, in addition to the orthodox patterns,—together with minute directions how the altar-cloth must "hang perfectly square, without any fold," and be made with "frontal and super-frontal" of best church velvet,—and also that "a great variety of ecclesiastical fringes may be had of Mrs. Beard, 287, Regent-street." All things being thus provided, it only remains for the fair devotees to set to work; while, as our parting advice, we would beg them, in the name of good taste, to limit their ambition to flowers, foliage, or "conventional patterns,"—eschewing, notwithstanding their recommendation by clerical authority, all squinting lions, all wry-necked and paralytic saints, all angels, even though on horseback, above all those demon-looking cherubim which, though embroidered with the greatest skill, aided by the richest floss silk, the brightest spangles, and the "best gold passing, at 10s. per ounce," can never be rendered "presentable" to an intelligent congregation.

*Raphael; or, Pages of the Book of Life at Twenty.* By Alphonse de Lamartine. Translated with the sanction of the Author. Parker.

WHILE M. Guizot has been putting doctrine and M. Thiers economy to press,—while M. Caussidière has been defending his barricades with an emission of ink and ill nature that has made wondrously small noise,—while Madame Dudevant has been promulgating edicts for M. Ledru Rollin,—while M. Clairville, the Scribe to the successors of *Bertrand and Raton*, has been making all the *badauds* and burghers of Paris laugh till they almost forgot heavy taxes and empty shops by his bitter ridicule of hyper-socialism,—M. de Lamartine, the most actively busy of the over-turners, has found time and composure to give to the reading world his new manifesto also.—Whether 'Raphael' was written during the past year of doubts and delusions is another question. Should this prove to have been the case, the fact will merit being laid up among "the curiosities of literature." For 'Raphael' is neither Girondist, nor Cabotian, nor doctrinaire—no tale, in short, on Miss Martineau's plan of illustrating political truth in fiction. It contains no word regarding the Empire or the Emperor's Eagle (at Boulogne or elsewhere),—not a scrap of anti-Bourbonism,—not a morsel of prophecy in emulation of the Solitary of Orval, nor of observation after the fashion of the Hermit of the *Chaussée d'Antin* and of the *Flaneur* in Paris, touching the destinies of the race of Orleans. 'Raphael' is neither more nor less than a love-tale,—the passion, sentiment, and sorrow of which are strong enough to withdraw the reader from politics, present, past and future. Thrones may fall,—Popes and Princes stagger to and fro, as though *St. Vitus* "ruled the hour;" but in this book M. de Lamartine cares to listen to nothing else than the beating of two hearts. It is strange that from such a source, after such a year, we should owe the only modern romance that can be named as belonging to the family of 'Werter' and the 'New Heloise'!

But 'Raphael'—though it be written with great sweetness, feeling, and intensity—will hardly carry the world in its train as trium-

phantly as did the love-stories with which we have mentioned it. It is not that our old earth is half a century wiser and colder than it was in the days when Goethe and Rousseau inflamed it. "There are degrees," as the Judge said to M. Dumas who declined to style himself dramatist because the *grand Corneille* had lived. M. de Lamartine, poet as he is, does not command the fervid strength of his predecessors. With almost as much passion as they and more purity than either, he does not manage so entirely to envelope us in the whirlwind as they did. His tale must rank after theirs as a work of Art.

A word is claimed by its invention. We have given to 'Raphael' the palm of superior purity. A melancholy and dreamy youth belonging to an impoverished family, taking refuge from the world in a Savoyard valley, becomes enamoured of a mysterious Lady, who is the inmate of a physician's house.—

"One day, however, on returning home earlier, and entering by the little garden-door near the arbour, I had a nearer view of the stranger, who was seated on a bench under the southern wall enjoying the warm rays of the sun. She thought herself alone, for she had not heard the sound of the door as I closed it behind me, and I could contemplate her unobserved. We were within twenty paces of each other, and were only separated by a vine which was half stripped of its leaves—the shade of the vine-leaves and the rays of the sun played and chased each other alternately over her face. She appeared larger than life as she sat like one of those marble statues enveloped in drapery, of which we admire the beauty without distinguishing the form. The folds of her dress were loose and flowing, and the drapery of a white shawl, folded closely round her, showed only her slender and rather attenuated hands, which were crossed on her lap. In one she carelessly held one of those red flowers which grow in the mountains beneath the snow, and are called, I know not why, 'poets' flowers.' One end of her shawl was thrown over her head like a hood, to protect her from the damp evening air. She was bent languidly forward, her head inclined upon her left shoulder; and the eyelids, with their long dark lashes, were closed against the dazzling rays of the sun. Her complexion was pale, her features motionless, and her countenance so expressive of profound and silent meditation, that she resembled a statue of Death; but of that Death which bears away the soul beyond the reach of human woes to the regions of eternal light and love."

The Lady's history is soon told. She is a being solitary on earth save for an old man—a family friend who adopted her—and has given her the title of wife in order that she may become his inmate without scandal. Must we say that M. de Lamartine, being a Frenchman, could hardly be expected to "let well alone" without giving a *soupeon* of piquancy to a situation in itself natural, holy, and requiring no adjunct or excuse? Julie is liable to a disease of the heart—and for this she has been ordered into Savoy and placed under medical care. As we have seen, she finds "a brother"—and to the progress and the issue of their passion the tale is devoted. Avoiding further specification of incident, we shall detach yet another passage of reverie rather than of description.—

"We wished before we left Chambery and the valley we so much loved, to visit together the humble dwelling of Jean Jacques Rousseau and Madame de Warens, at Les Charmettes. A landscape is but a man, or a woman. What is Vauluse without Petrarch?—Sorrento without Tasso? What is Sicily without Theocritus, or the Paraclet without Heloise? What is Anney without Madame de Warens? What is Chambery without Jean Jacques Rousseau? A sky without rays, a voice without echo, a landscape without life! Man does not only animate his fellow-men, he animates all nature. He carries his own immortality with him into heaven, but bequeaths another to the spots that he has consecrated by his presence; it is only there we can trace his course,

and really converse with his memory. We took with us the volume of the Confessions in which the poet of Les Charmettes describes this rustic retreat. Rousseau was wrecked there by the first storms of his fate, and was rescued by a woman, young, lovely, and adventurous, wrecked and lost like himself. This woman seems to have been a compound of virtues and weaknesses, sensibility and licence, piety and independence of thought, formed expressly by nature to cherish and develop the strange youth, whose mind comprehended that of a sage, a lover, a philosopher, a legislator, and a madman. Another woman might perhaps have produced another life. In a man we can always trace the woman whom he first loved. \* \* We followed the stony path at the bottom of the ravine which leads to Les Charmettes, still talking of this love. We were alone. The goat-herds even had forsaken the dried-up pastures and the leafless hedges. The sun shone now and then between the passing clouds, and its concentrated rays were warmer within the sheltered sides of the ravine. The redbreasts hopped about the bushes almost within our reach. Every now and then we would sit on the southern bank of the road to read a page or two of the Confessions, and identify ourselves with the place. \* \* Absorbed in these thoughts, we walked up a shelving greensward upon which a few walnut trees were scattered here and there. These trees had seen the lovers beneath their shade. To the right, where the pass narrows, so as to appear to form a barrier to the traveller, stands the house of Madame de Warens, on a terrace of rough and ill-cemented stones. It is a little square building of grey stone, with two windows and a door opening on the terrace, and the same on the garden side; there are three low rooms on the upper story, and a large room on the ground-floor, with no other furniture than a portrait of Madame de Warens in her youth. Her lovely face beams forth from the dust-covered and dingy canvas with beauty, sportiveness and pensive grace. Poor charming woman! \* \* Her pensive fancy imparted to him enthusiasm; the enthusiasm of women, of young men, of lovers, of all the poor, the oppressed, the unhappy of his day! She gave him the world, and he proved ungrateful!.... She gave him fame, and he bequeathed opprobrium!.... But posterity should be grateful to them, and forgive a weakness, that gave us the prophet of liberty. When Rousseau wrote those odious pages against his benefactress, he was no longer Rousseau, he was a poor madman. \* \* I defy any rational man to recompose, with a semblance of probability, the character Rousseau gives to the woman he loved, from the contradictory elements which he describes in her. \* \* There is some hidden mystery here, which must be attributed rather to the misguided hand of the artist, than to the nature of the woman whom he wished to represent. We must neither accuse the painter whose discernment was at that time impaired, nor believe in the portrait, which has disfigured the sketch he at first made, of an adorable creature."

We have extracted the above defence *ex proposito*, omitting many clauses as superfluous to those who have read 'Les Confessions,' since they need not be reminded of the extent to which the good faith and toleration of the apologist are taxed. It is indicative of the tone of 'Raphael.' The author has honourably done his best to be pure,—but he has not been able to make his love-story healthy. There is a perpetual disposition to coquet with what may be called forbidden machinery. The change of a word here and there would convert this narrative of innocent passion (so M. de Lamartine esteems it) into one of those masques of Delirium and False Feeling by which the French authors delight at once to excite and to outrage us. For one so admirable, too, as Raphael is meant to be, he is deficient in manliness. He neither hopes nor struggles with life, as *our Lover* should do,—his greatest amount of heroism does not get beyond concealment of, and yielding to, misery. He loves his mother dearly,—and consents to impoverish her when he knows that she is already impoverished, in order that he may follow his Julie to Paris. Ar-

rived there, having embraced the career of the Poet he allows a first discouragement to plunge him into a final despair,—unable to wrestle with Fate. On grounds like these we must place 'Raphael' as among the most melancholy and morbid tales of its family. There is no offence in the arrangement of its incidents,—nay, we are convinced that offence has been solicitously guarded against, and give the Poet-novelist credit accordingly:—but, let the sentimentalists say what they will, the strength of the tale is the strength of fever, and its want is a falling short of the elevation at which it was the author's purpose to sustain both his hero and his heroine.

*The Saxons in England. A History of the English Commonwealth, till the Period of the Norman Conquest.* By John Mitchell Kemble, Esq.

[Second Notice.]

THE second volume of this work is devoted to tracing "The Principles and Progress of the Change in England"; and first, the growth of the kingly power. In the course of this chapter Mr. Kemble reviews the theory of one chief monarch, or Bretwalda, and concludes that the superiority of one king over the other was nothing more than "a mere fluctuating superiority, such as we may find in Owhyhee, Tahiti, or New Zealand, due to success in war, and lost in turn by defeat." The "rights of royalty" were many:—the possession of large domains which were the king's "property only while he reigned, in short, his woods and forests;" the right to receive voluntary contributions from the free men and also a portion of fines. He was also privileged to adopt distinction in dress and dwelling:—"above all, the maintenance of a standing army of comrades, called at a late period *Húscarlas*, household troops." He had power to call together the *Whitena Gemót*, or great council of the realm; but he does not appear to have had the power of dismissing it, or indeed of preventing its members from meeting at will. His political position was secured by the oath of allegiance taken to him by all subjects above twelve years of age; and his duties were to maintain the peace and to uphold the course of law. To him was the last appeal; and he possessed the right of pardon. Many other rights—indeed most of those which our Norman monarchs exercised—were claimed by the Anglo-Saxon kings. In like manner, his court and household contained nearly the same officers which we find in the Norman. There were the chamberlain, the marshal or "hórsthegn," the steward, and various other inferior officers. Next in authority to the king was the ealdorman,—a title "which denotes civil as well as military pre-eminence." The "internal regulation of the shire as well as its political relation to the whole kingdom were under his immediate guidance, and the *scirgerfa*, or sheriff, was little more than his deputy." Passing over the chapter relating to the *Geréfa*, we come to that much contested subject the *Whitena Gemót*.—

"Although the members of the *gemót* are called in Saxon generally by the name of *witan*, they are decorated with very various titles in the Latin documents. Among these the most common are *Maiores natu*, *Sapientes*, *Principes*, *Senatores*, *Primates*, *Optimates*, *Magnates*, and in three or four charters they are designated *Procuratores patrie*, which last title however seems confined to the thanes, *geréfa* or other members below the rank of an ealdorman. In the prologue to the laws of *Wihtraed* they are called *thā eadigan*, for which I know no better translation than the Spanish *Ricos hombres*, where the wealth of the parties is certainly not the leading idea. But whatever be their titles they are unquestionably looked upon as representing the whole body of the people, and consequently the national will: and

indeed in one charter of *Æthelstán*, an. 931, the act is said to have been confirmed '*tota plebis generalitate ovante*,' with the approbation of all the people; and the act of a similar meeting at Winchester in 934, which was attended by the king, four Welsh princes, two archbishops, seventeen bishops, four abbots, twelve dukes, and fifty-two thanes, making a total of ninety-two persons, is described to have been executed '*tota populi generalitate*.' \* \* \* That the members of the *witena gemót* were not elected, in any sense which we now attach to the word, I hold to be indisputable: elective *witan* ceased together with elective *scirgerfa* or ealdorman. But in a system so elastic as the Saxon, it is conceivable that an ealdorman, bishop or other great wita may have occasionally carried with him to the *gemót* some friend or dependent whose wisdom he thought might aid in the discussions, or whom the opinion of the neighbourhood designated as a person well calculated to advise for the general good,—a slight trace, but still a trace, of the ancient popular right to be present at the settlement of public business. To this I attribute the frequent appearance of priests and deacons, who probably attended in the suite of prelates, and would be useful assessors when clerical business was brought before the council."

The powers of this assembly were most important. They possessed a consultative voice and right to consider every public act that could be authorized by the king. They deliberated upon the making of new laws, which were to be added to the existing folcright, and which were then promulgated by their own and the king's authority. They had the power of making alliances and treaties of peace,—and the power of electing the king and also of deposing him.—

"The kingly dignity among the Anglo-Saxons was partly hereditary, partly elective: that is to say, the kings were usually taken from certain qualified families, but the *witan* claimed the right of choosing the person whom they would have to reign. Their history is filled with instances of occasions when the sons or direct descendants of the last king have been set aside in favour of his brother or some other prince whom the nation believed more capable of ruling: and the very rare occurrence of discontent on such occasions both proves the authority which the decision of the *witan* carried with it, and the great discretion with which their power was exercised. Only here and there, when the *witan* were themselves not unanimous, do we find any traces of dissensions arising out of a disputed succession. On every fresh accession, the great compact between the king and the people was literally, as well as symbolically, renewed, and the technical expression for ascending the throne is being '*gecoren* and *áfahen tó cyninge*,' elected and raised to be king: where the *áfahen* refers to the old Teutonic custom of what we still at election times call chairing the successful candidate; and the *gecoren* denotes the positive and foregone conclusion of a real election."

The most interesting chapter, to us, in these volumes, is that which treats of the towns. Pertinaciously attached to rural life and to the wild freedom of their plains and forests—as were our Saxon forefathers, it is a curious task to endeavour to trace the steps which led them long before the country was fully brought under cultivation to congregate in cities. At the period when Saxon authentic history commences there were Roman cities in Britain, with temple and theatre and commodious, indeed luxurious, houses ready for their use: but we find the rude Saxon dwelling within his mark, girded in by the wood as though anxious to escape altogether from the very sight of a high civilization. The reason of this, however, as Mr. Kemble remarks, is not difficult to assign. "Dense quadrangular walls crowding into a defined and narrow space the elements of civilization are unintelligible to him whose whole desire centres in the undisturbed enjoyment of his *éthel* and unlimited command of the mark." Still, that these cities should not have been destroyed lest the conquered Britons should make a renewed

resistance behind their solid battlements is unintelligible, save as strong proof that the Britons indeed were, as Gildas laments, "utterly ignorant of the practice of war." Meanwhile, the Saxons, an agricultural people, naturally took possession of those estates which, lying nearest to the cities, were probably in the highest state of cultivation,—and thus cut off all communication between city and city by extending themselves over the tracts which lay between. But serfs were required; and such the helpless inhabitants of the cities easily became, while whatever treasure still remained also fell as easy prey.—

"The inhabitants they enslaved, or expelled as mere necessary precaution and preliminary to their peaceable occupation of the land: but they neither took possession of the towns, nor did they give themselves the trouble to destroy them. They had no motive, the means or perhaps the patience to unbuild what we know to have been so solidly constructed. Where it suited their purpose to save the old Roman work, they used it for their own advantage: where it did not suit their views of convenience or policy to establish themselves on or near the old sites, they quietly left them to decay. There is not even a probability that they in general took the trouble to dismantle walls or houses to assist in the construction of their own rude dwellings. Boards and rafters, much more accessible, and to them much more serviceable, much more easy of transport than stones and bond-tiles, they very likely removed: the storms, the dews, the sunshine, the unperceived and gentle action of the elements did the rest,—for desolation marches with giant stride and neglect is a more potent leveller than military engines. Clogged watercourses undermined the strong foundations; decomposed stucco or the detritus of stone and brick mingled in the deserted chambers with drifted soil and dust and leaves. Accumulations of soil formed in and around the crumbling abodes of wealth and power; winged seeds, borne on the autumnal winds, sunk gently on a new and vigorous bed; vegetation yearly thickening, yearly dying, prepared the genial deposit; root yearly matting deepened the crust; the very sites of cities vanished from the memory as they had vanished from the eye: till at length the plough went and the corn waved, as it now waves, over the remains of palaces and temples in which the once proud masters of the world had revelled and had worshipped. Who shall say in how many unsuspected quarters yet, the peasant whistles careless and unchilden above the pomp and luxury of imperial Rome!"

The nucleus of the Saxon town was a fortress; "not a massive pile with towers, but a gentle hill crowned with a slight earthwork, or even a stout hedge, and capacious enough to receive all who required protection." Around this, under the guardianship of some noble more powerful than the rest, the poor and unfree settlers who obtained a scanty living on the chieftain's land, the idlers whom his hospitality attracted, and the rude manufacturers who supplied his wants congregated. Ere long barter arose, and then that important adjunct to a town, the market. Still, we certainly find the Saxons in many instances re-occupying the sites of the Roman cities,—probably at first under the protection of some neighbouring lord, perhaps the king,—but never re-adopting the Roman civic constitution, always their own.—

"The general outline of an urban constitution, in the earlier days of the Saxons, may have been somewhat of the following character. The freemen, either with or without the co-operation of the lord, but usually with it, formed themselves into associations or clubs, called *gylde*. These must not be confounded either on the one side with the *Hanse* (in Anglosaxon *Hósa*), i. e. trading guilds, or on the other with the guilds of crafts ('*collegia opificum*') of later ages. Looking to the analogy of the country-guilds or Tithings, described in detail in the ninth chapter of the First Book, we may believe that the whole free town population was distributed into such

associations; but that in each town, taken altogether, they formed a compact and substantive body called in general the *Burhwara*, and perhaps sometimes more especially the *Ingang burhware*, or 'burgher's club.' It is also certain from various expressions in the boundaries of charters, as 'Burhware mæd,' 'burhware mearc,' and the like, that they were in possession of real property as a corporate body. \* \* These gylde, whether in their original nature religious, political, or merely social unions, rested upon another and solemn principle: they were sworn brotherhoods between man and man, established and fortified upon '4th and wed,' oath and pledge; and in them we consequently recognize the germ of those sworn communes, *communa* or *communie*, which in the times of the densest seigniorial darkness offered a noble resistance to episcopal and baronial tyranny, and formed the nursing cradles of popular liberty."

The rights of these corporations were indeed, as Mr. Kemble remarks, royal. "They had their own alliances and feuds, their own jurisdiction, their own markets and tolls, their own power of internal taxation, their personal freedom with all its dignity and privileges. And to secure these blessings, they had their own towers and walls, and fortified houses, bell and banner, watch and ward, and their own armed militia."

Such were the privileges of London from a very early day,—and thus were its inhabitants placed in a position to maintain their own rights, both against king and bishop, although the king was Athelstan. We are rather surprised to find Mr. Kemble remarking that "Saxon London and Roman London could not be the same place";—for in every spot which can be identified as Saxon London we find Roman remains. Roman pottery, even sacrificial remains, were discovered beneath the foundations of old St. Paul's,—the Saxon as well as Norman metropolitan cathedral; tessellated pavement, and Roman brickwork were lately found closely adjoining the site—if not on the very spot—occupied by the Alderman's Bury and palace of King Athelstan: and the very stone set up in the midst of the chief market, Eastcheap,—the time-hallowed London-stone—has been considered a Roman measure indicating the centre of the city. In regard to other Roman cities, it is very probable that the Saxons established themselves not exactly on the same site,—more especially if a rising ground in the immediate neighbourhood offered a still more convenient locality. Such was the case at St. Alban's,—and doubtless in other instances. It would be very interesting to build in imagination an Anglo-Saxon city; and though no maps or plans exist to guide us we can realize a tolerable view.—

"Let us place a cathedral and a guildhall with its belfry in the midst of these, surround them with a circuit of walls and gates, and add to them the common names of North, South, East, and West, or Northgate, Southgate, Eastgate, and Westgate Streets,—here and there let us fix the market and its cross, the dwellings of the bishop and his clergy, the houses of the queen and perhaps the courtiers, of the principal administrative officers and of the leading burghers,—above all, let us build a stately fortress, to overawe or to defend the place, to be the residence of the *gerfa* and his garrison, and the site of the courts of justice,—and we shall have a plausible representation of a principal Anglosaxon city. \* \*"

The giant march of commercial prosperity has crumbled into dust almost every trace of what our brave and good forefathers looked upon with pardonable pride: but the principles which animated them, still in a great degree regulate the lives of us their descendants; and if we exult in the conviction that our free municipal institutions are the safeguard of some of our most cherished liberties, let us remember those to whom we owe them, and study to transmit unimpaired to our posterity that inheritance which we have derived from so remote an ancestry."

We can do little more than indicate the subjects of the last four chapters;—the bishop, the clergy, and their income, and the provi-

sion for the poor. These subjects involve questions from which the *Athenæum* is pledged to abstain,—and must therefore be passed over with slight notice. As the successor of the priests of Saxon "heathendom," the bishop inherited by far too large an amount of secular power; and his subordinates, following his example, also possessed much. Their sway, by means of legend and pretended miracle, was very great during the later period of Saxon history; when they sought by these means to supply the lack of that learning and that proficiency in the arts which made the clergy of the seventh and eighth centuries marvellous in the eyes of a rude people and illustrious in other lands. The support of this body was supplied from the tithe and free-will offerings of their parishioners; but the tithe was unquestionably divided into three parts,—one for the repairs of churches, one for the sustenance of the clergy, and the last third for the poor.

We have endeavoured at some length to give an epitome of the more important portions of the valuable work before us, and conclude by hoping that Mr. Kemble will ere long fulfil his promise "to lay before his countrymen the continuation of this history." The subjects which will then come under review—the judicial proceedings, social condition, and progress of the arts, literature, and science of our Saxon forefathers—will make it a most interesting sequel to this important inquiry into the principles of our earliest political constitution.

*Martin Toutron; a Frenchman in London in 1831. Translated from an unpublished French MS. Bentley.*

THIS is a tolerably merry book; not very wise, but anything rather than dangerous,—since it cannot be reproached with containing a word calculated to feed national antipathies or grudges. The young *épici*er from the Rue du Bac thinks very nearly as highly of its kennels as did Madame de Staël herself,—rates his own accomplishments and irresistible charms no less fondly than if he had posed to M. Chateaubriand for a Romance-Adonis,—and possesses that marvellous power of fathoming strange depths and reconciling unforeseen contradictions which we have remarked in other French guests who have reported upon the state of opinion, religious, civil, and military, in England. But if Martin Toutron be not sparing in the exhibition of his own graces, neither is he reserved with regard to those of the wonderful islanders amongst whom he is thrown. Bent upon the subjugation of an "English Miss" with some hundreds of pounds of annual rents, he penetrates the mysteries of City grandeur,—gets behind the curtain of mid-London gentility,—and has more than one peep at the home virtues of those whose plaudits and presence keep alive the fire upon the altar of charitable oratory, the high place of which is the platform of Exeter Hall. He presents himself everywhere;—addresses everybody. He makes himself a Count at a moment's warning, to gratify the Englishwoman's penchant for "stars and garters"—"cuts" his cousin, a good-natured and well-conducted Cook, when it suits his grandeur not to be recognized in aristocratic society;—appears as an orator at a Radical meeting. Perhaps his speech on the last occasion will afford the reader a fair idea of his manner.—

"Concentrating all my features into an expression of deep and profound thought, and adopting an attitude of body full of grace, I said—'Gentlemen! I smell that I am one Frenchman. I glory in him. The univers look at us, and France look at me, now that we are gone to renouveau, to turn down side the whole of the human race. When I see this noble

company, when I see England, when I see France, when I see the Chambre des Députés, when I see the steam-boats, when I see all the glories of the world, and when I can see nothing more, then I cry my heart is full, let us go and kill a tyrant. Gentlemen, what is there that does not cry for vengeance? Every thing is wrong when nothing is right. Nature jenny's to see the world crazy with tyranny. We must relieve Nature. Let us at once relieve her by one great effort.—We will first gorge kings, queens, and emperors; we will then gorge dukes, marquises, and viscounts; then all soldiers, all sailors, all lawyers, all the gens d'armes, all the people who have money, in fine, we will gorge every one but ourselves."

We cannot but remind the reader that however neatly this eloquence might have fitted the year 1848, it was hardly that of a *Toutron* in the year 1831. The young *épici*er is more thoroughly at home at a ball, when criticizing the dancing of a rival with his *Dulcinea*.—

"I perceived at once that he had taken me for his model, and that he was doing his best to copy my steps, and catch the grace of my person. He made some remarkable contortions, that young man—he was taking violent exercise in no very refined manner, and his cheeks were intensely suffused in consequence of his great efforts. He kicked about like one just hung; threw out his legs right and left,—acts which he flattered himself were taken for pigeon's wings, and bounded about snapping his heels together, flattering himself that he was cutting capers. Miss Dippis also did not dance for nothing. It might have been remarked, that she was throwing in much sentiment in her manner of dancing with Simpkins had I not been certain that she had already given her heart to me. It was, however, very gratifying to see how much I had already given the tone (and, through me, France,) to the citizens of a city and of a rival nation; and I was persuaded that I had thus instilled the first principles of dancing in a community which to this day had been living in a state of lamentable ignorance. Whilst I was contemplating the efforts which Miss Dippis and Simpkins were making to distinguish themselves, Mrs. Dippis, the mother, came up to me, and looking at her daughter and her companion, pointing them out to me, she said, with a thoroughly happy look, 'they are going it with a vengeance'; that is to say, they are dancing in order to revenge themselves; words which proved to me that the Englishman never dances from the impulse of joy or lightness of heart, like the Frenchman, but that he always has a mixt motive in everything he undertakes, which partakes either of hatred or of interest."

To match Martin's English an example should be given of a London Lady's French. The following invitation to "a serious party" is hardly a caricature.—

"Mademoiselle Grubbit fait ses compliments à Viscount Chatoutrond et lui prie de prendre quelque thé avec elle ce soir à huit heures, avec un peu de personnes et de personnes ami. Monsieur Best pondera."

In this light strain do we go on for some four hundred pages; getting a fair *quantum* of mirth out of French hits and English "misses"—pitting *badaud* against cockney,—and rising from the strife with the conviction that there is not much harm "or venom" in the book or the writer.

*A Sketch of the Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation from Authentic Documents. By Bennet Woodcroft, Professor of Machinery in University College, London. Taylor & Co.*

Who invented steam navigation? is a question in the history of Inventions much disputed. The dispute lies not so much between men as between nations. France has her Joffroy, Spain her Blasco de Garay, England her Jonathan Hulls, Scotland her Bell, America her Fulton. The greatest share in the merit of the invention had been pretty generally attributed to Fulton and to Bell;—but more recent research has tended to overturn that belief. The present work will help, if not to settle

the matter conclusively, at least still further to unsettle the popular faith on both sides of the Channel.

It was first demonstrated, we think, in a Treatise on Steam Navigation in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' about 1840, that it is to none of the popularly received authors of steam navigation that the public are indebted for the invention—but to the united efforts of three Scotchmen, Miller, Taylor and Symington. These three began their joint experiments in 1788,—and continued them into the present century. Those experiments formed the foundation of all that has since been done. Bell and Fulton both saw their boats, and followed their construction: one in Scotland, on the Clyde—the other in America, on the Hudson. Both have had awarded to them the merit of originality, which neither deserved.

These conclusions, deduced by Mr. Scott Russell from a laborious series of personal researches and recorded in the Treatise alluded to, are fully established by the more recent investigations of Mr. Woodcroft. He, too, seems to have taken great pains to ransack every record that could furnish authentic evidence on the subject. He produces a trustworthy series of original papers. He has obtained in many cases, the original drawings and specifications of the inventors themselves. He has re-constructed Miller's original paddle-boat, Symington's original engine, and Miller's, Taylor's and Symington's original steam-boats. He traces clearly their history, progress and improvement. He traces out also the connexion of these with Bell and with Fulton:—and shows the latter especially to have possessed little merit beyond such as belongs to the appropriating to himself of the labour and reputation of others.

There is one fact which gives to this result of such inquiries a peculiar interest. The widow of one of the inventors still lives: and a paltry pension of 50*l.* a-year is all that now marks the liberality of the English nation to the inventors of steam navigation! Thus it is that England delights to honour those who achieve the victories of peaceful conquest and scientific invention. What shall be done to the man whom she recognizes as one of her great national benefactors? His widow shall have fifty pounds a-year!—Watt died unrewarded; his son has followed him, unhonoured, to the grave; and Mrs. Taylor represents one of the three inventors of steam navigation to receive a payment of fifty pounds a-year from the nation whose steam fleets sweep over all the seas of the world!

That part of Mr. Woodcroft's beautiful volume which unravels the particulars of this chapter in the history of steam navigation, will be read with great interest. The pains which he has taken to ascertain the facts from original sources,—the elegant drawings given of the infant steam-vessels, rendered as they are by Mr. Bourne, Mr. Barlow, and Mr. Cheffins with minute fidelity and picturesque effect,—the reproduction faithfully of original documents and original and rare drawings which enable the reader to judge for himself of the justness of the conclusions attempted to be established—give to the work a value alike to the scientific student and to the amateur.

With the history of Miller, Taylor, Symington, and their followers Bell and Fulton, the early history of paddle-wheel navigation ceases. With it, Mr. Woodcroft's book also might have closed but for the existence of an important modern invention "the screw propeller." Perhaps it might be thought probable that in regard to that invention, produced in times comparatively modern, after the practicability of steam navigation was perfectly admitted and its public importance fully recognized, we

should have no more neglected merit to bewail or public ingratitude to record. Not so! "*Tempora mutantur*,"—it is true, but it is not true that "*nos mutantur in illis*." The original inventor of the screw propeller has reaped only neglect. It appears from Mr. Woodcroft's book, that Capt. Ericsson, of the late firm of Braithwaites & Ericsson, was the constructor of the first efficient screw propeller. So far back as 1837, he constructed a screw-boat on the Thames, which performed at the rate of ten miles an hour, and towed a large American ship five miles an hour. The engineers of London neglected the experiment:—the Lords of the Admiralty, Sir Charles Adam, Sir William Symonds, Sir Edward Parry and Capt. Beaufort pooh-pooh-ed it. England disowned the invention and the inventor.

If Mr. Woodcroft is hard on the claims of America in regard to the paddle-wheel, he does her ample justice in regard to the screw propeller. America—her countrymen—her Admiralty—have put England to shame. The disowned engineer and his invention found a refuge there. Ericsson and his screw were instantly adopted and encouraged, introduced and promoted in America. Capt. Ericsson's line of boats may now be seen daily engaged in transporting the richest, heaviest freights of the Delaware,—and the 'Princeton' war steamer has long done honour to the American Navy. Thus have we, who conceive ourselves to rank highest as a nation of engineers, inventors and sailors, superciliously thrown away both character and place.

We come at a considerably later period to the introduction of the screw propeller in this country—and to the celebrated trials of the 'Archimedes,' by which so much attention was drawn to the subject. Mr. Woodcroft's own share in the matter is stated with great modesty. He is known to be the inventor of one of the earliest and most effective forms of screw. He, too, has to complain—apparently with great justice—of the unfair treatment which he has suffered from the Board of Admiralty and their officers:—officers who know something of their business but have no responsibility, and a Board who take the responsibility but know nothing whatever of the business.

Mr. Woodcroft's volume closes with a list of patents for propelling,—which is of much value as containing many hitherto little known. The spirit and tenor of the work and the information which it conveys are well illustrated in the following extract from one of the documents concerning the screw propeller.—

"The next step in the invention was the construction of a wooden boat, 40 feet long, 8 feet beam, 3 feet draught of water, with two propellers, each of 5 feet 3 inches diameter. So successful was this experiment, that when steam was turned on the first time the boat at once moved at a speed of upwards of 10 miles an hour, without a single alteration being requisite in her machinery. Not only did the boat attain this considerable speed, but its power to tow larger vessels was found to be so great, that schooners of 140 tons burthen were propelled by it at the rate of seven miles an hour; and the American packet ship Toronto, under the command of Captain Griswold, was towed in the river Thames, by this miniature steamer, at the rate of more than five English miles an hour through the water. The engineers of London regarded the experiment with silent neglect; and the subject, when laid before the Lords of the British Admiralty, failed to attract any favourable notice from that august body. Perceiving its peculiar and admirable fitness for ships of war, Ericsson was confident that their Lordships would at once order the construction of a war steamer on the new principle. He invited them, therefore, to take an excursion in tow of his experimental boat. Accordingly, the gorgeous and gilt Admiralty barge was ordered up to Somerset House, and the little

steamer was lashed alongside. The barge contained Sir Charles Adam, senior Lord of the Admiralty, Sir William Symonds, Surveyor of the British Navy, Sir Edward Parry, the celebrated commander of the second North Pole Expedition, Captain Beaufort, Hydrographer, and others of scientific and naval distinction. In the anticipation of a severe scrutiny from so distinguished a personage as the chief constructor of the British navy, the inventor had carefully prepared plans of his new mode of propulsion, which were spread on the damask cloth of the magnificent barge. To his utter astonishment, as we may well imagine, this scientific gentleman did not appear to take the slightest interest in his explanations. On the contrary, with those expressive shrugs of the shoulder and shakes of the head which convey so much to the bystander without absolutely committing the actor,—with an occasional sly, mysterious undertone remark to his colleagues,—he indicated very plainly that though his humanity would not permit him to give a worthy man cause for so much unhappiness, yet that 'he could, an if he would' demonstrate by a single word the utter futility of the whole invention. Meanwhile the little steamer, with her precious charge, proceeded at a steady progress of 10 miles an hour through the arches of the lofty Southwark and London bridges towards Limehouse and the steam-engine manufactory of the Messrs. Seaward. Their Lordships having landed and inspected the huge piles of ill-shaped cast-iron, mis-denominated marine engines, intended for some of his Majesty's steamers,—with a look at their favourite propelling apparatus, the Morgan paddle-wheel (a very admirable instrument by the bye), they re-embarked, and were safely returned to Somerset House by the disregarded, noiseless, and unseen propeller of the new steamer. On parting, Sir Charles Adam, with a sympathizing air, shook the inventor cordially by the hand, and thanked him for the trouble he had been at in showing him and his friends this interesting experiment; adding, that he feared he had put himself to too great an expense and trouble on this occasion. Notwithstanding this somewhat ominous finale of the day's excursion, Ericsson felt confident that their Lordships could not fail to perceive the great importance of the invention. To his surprise, however, a few days afterwards, a friend put into his hands a letter written by Captain Beaufort, at the suggestion, probably, of the Lords of the Admiralty, in which that gentleman, who had witnessed the experiment, expressed regret to state that their Lordships had certainly been very much disappointed at its result. The reason for the disappointment was altogether inexplicable to the inventor; for the speed attained at this trial far exceeded anything that had ever been accomplished by any paddle-wheel steamer on so small a scale. An accident soon relieved his astonishment, and explained the mysterious givings-out of Sir William Symonds alluded to in our notice of the excursion. The subject having been started at a dinner-table where a friend of Ericsson was present, Sir William ingeniously and ingeniously remarked that 'even if the propeller had the power of propelling a vessel, it would be found altogether useless in practice, because the power being applied in the stern, it would be absolutely impossible to make the vessel steer.' It may not be obvious to every one how our naval philosopher derived his conclusion from his premises; but his hearers doubtless readily acquiesced in the oracular proposition, and were much amused at the idea of 'undertaking to steer a vessel when the power was applied in her stern.' But we may well excuse the Lords of the British Admiralty for exhibiting no interest in the invention when we reflect that the engineering corps of the empire were arrayed in opposition to it; alleging that it was constructed upon erroneous principles, and full of practical defects, and regarding its failure as too certain to authorize any speculations even of its success. The plan was specially submitted to many distinguished engineers, and was publicly discussed in the scientific journals; and there was no one but the inventor who refused to acquiesce in the truth of the numerous demonstrations, proving the vast loss of mechanical power which must attend this proposed substitute for the old-fashioned paddle-wheel. While opposed by such a powerful array of English scientific wisdom, the inventor had the satisfaction of

submitting  
who was  
precise  
well know  
hospitality  
a native  
the Unite  
reflecting  
and char  
sion, Mr.  
nent atte  
entitled  
portant  
and of h  
angular  
perience  
the first  
sippi, a  
power o  
perceive  
And not  
joined  
experim  
which th  
the nam  
respect  
stances  
for his  
peller b  
subject  
of the  
time on  
accomp  
excursio  
Robert  
being t  
and dar  
to the  
At the  
tion, an  
predict  
naval  
with th  
rapidit  
energy  
excite  
single  
Londo  
ventor  
the U  
peller  
not wa  
your s  
his wh  
intro  
been  
At a  
Capt  
predic  
tion,  
inven  
ment,  
as soc  
ton (v  
and n  
nearl  
and l  
propo  
ware  
vania  
ton o  
I hav  
the G  
num  
expe  
inven  
was  
deter  
he b  
of th  
large  
pers  
soon  
on  
Eng  
stan  
thei  
nist

submitting his plan to a citizen of the New World, who was able to understand its philosophy and appreciate its importance. I allude to a gentleman well known to many who have enjoyed his liberal hospitality in a foreign land,—Mr. Francis B. Ogden, a native of New Jersey, for many years Consul of the United States at Liverpool, and in that position reflecting the highest credit on the American name and character. Though not an engineer by profession, Mr. Ogden has been distinguished for his eminent attainments in the mechanical science, and is entitled to the honour of having first applied the important principles of the expansive power of steam, and of having originated the idea of employing right-angular cranks in marine engines. His practical experience and long study of the subject,—for he was the first to stem the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi, and the first to navigate the ocean by the power of steam alone,—enabled him at once to perceive the truth of the inventor's demonstrations. And not only did he admit their truth, but he also joined Captain Ericsson in constructing the first experimental boat to which I have alluded, and which the inventor launched into the Thames, with the name of the Francis B. Ogden, as a token of respect for his transatlantic friend. Other circumstances soon occurred which consoled the inventor for his disappointment in the rejection of the propeller by the Lords of the British Admiralty. The subject had been brought to the notice of an officer of the navy of the United States, who was at that time on a visit to London, and who was induced to accompany the inventor in one of his experimental excursions on the Thames. I allude to Captain Robert F. Stockton, who is entitled to the credit of being the first naval officer who heard, understood, and dared to act upon the suggestions of Ericsson, as to the application of the propeller to ships of war. At the first glance he saw the bearings of the invention, and his acute judgment enabled him at once to predict that it was destined to work a revolution in naval warfare. In those who are not acquainted with the character of Captain Stockton, the great rapidity of his perception, his self-reliance, and the energy with which he prosecutes his purposes, it may excite some surprise to learn that, after making a single trip in the experimental steamboat from London Bridge to Greenwich, he ordered the inventor to build for him forthwith two iron boats for the United States, with steam machinery and propeller on the plan of this rejected invention. 'I do not want,' said Captain Stockton, 'the opinions of your scientific men; what I have seen this day satisfies me.' It is due to Captain Stockton to state that his whole course in regard to this invention and the introduction of it into this country (America), has been in accordance with the spirit of this remark. At a dinner given on this occasion at Greenwich, Captain Stockton, in his happy style, made several predictions and promises in respect to the new invention, all of which have since been realized. To the inventor he said, in words of no unmeaning compliment, 'We'll make your name ring on the Delaware as soon as we get the propeller there.' The Princeton (war steamer) was launched into the Delaware, and the Ericsson steamboat line is now carrying nearly the whole of the freight between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and Captain Ericsson's several iron propeller boats may be seen every day on the Delaware carrying the rich mineral products of Pennsylvania to the east. But not only did Captain Stockton order, on his account, the two iron boats to which I have referred; he at once brought the subject before the Government of the United States, and caused numerous plans and models to be made at his own expense explaining the peculiar fitness of the new invention for ships of war. So completely persuaded was he of its great importance in this aspect, and so determined that his views should be carried out, that he boldly assured the inventor that the Government of the United States would test the propeller on a large scale; and so confident was Ericsson that the perseverance and energy of Captain Stockton would sooner or later accomplish what he promised, that he at once abandoned his professional engagements in England and set out for the United States. Circumstances delayed for some two years the execution of their plan. With the change of the federal administration Captain Stockton was first able to obtain a

favourable hearing; and under the auspices of the present administration the experiment of the Princeton has been made, and has been successful."

On the whole, Mr. Woodcroft has done good service to the literature of mechanics and of engineering invention by the production of this volume. We hope he will not fail to publish in an equally agreeable form the further stores of information which he states to be still in his possession.

*Democracy in France.* (January 1849.) By M. Guizot. Murray.

THE French papers inform us that ten thousand copies of this work were sold in two days, and that twenty thousand francs (8,000*l.*) were paid for the copyright. The name, the subject, and the state of Europe explain such facts. But they whose curiosity was sharpened by the name of Guizot, and who expected to find in these pages some of the personalities which feed polemical discussions and some of the views peculiar to statesmen who have examined the *coulisses* of the singular drama acted on the stage of history, will be disappointed. It is not the ex-minister who here speaks—it is the ex-professor. It is not the Guizot who for eleven years ruled France, and for so many of those years bore the opprobrious name of "*Le Ministre Anglais*" because his policy visibly inclined to amicable relations with England—it is the Guizot who in the Collège de France delivered those deep and weighty lectures on the march of civilization which won him the respect and admiration of all European thinkers. We notice this, not to confirm the statement in the preface that no impress of personal situation is to be found in the pages of the work before us—but because to explain the nature of the work we are obliged to recur to its author's earlier writings, which in style it so much resembles. As, in those lectures, amidst the multitudinous details of events, characters, opinions, follies, and crimes, his principal object was always to seize the fundamental idea of each epoch and to show how that was realized in history—as he was there the political philosopher looking for meanings and results, rather than the historical artist calling up again the majestic pageant of a by-gone age—so in this work, amidst the angry conflict of parties and the quick succession of events, he strives to pierce beneath the surface deep down to the foundations—and this he does with an unalterable steadiness which would have won from Plato the praise of having in true philosophic spirit sought the One in the Many, the general Idea amidst the myriad Facts.

Of the truth of the conclusions at which M. Guizot arrives, and the value of the ideas which he announces, it is not our province to speak. We have sedulously kept our columns free from the heats and animosities of party strife; and the topic here discussed—Democracy—is one which, in the present hour of its discussion, arouses bitter dissensions. But our readers will expect from us some account of a work exciting so much attention; and we shall, we think, best consult their wishes by confining ourselves to an exposition of its contents.

In the opening chapter the writer examines the source of the prevalent evil of the times,—and that source he finds to be the "idolatry of democracy." It is to be regretted that he has nowhere clearly defined what he understands by Democracy, nor what is the share which the democratic principle ought to have in modern society. In a philosophic treatise such an oversight is serious. Much of the reasoning will be like a spent arrow, because we do not see its end and aim. Those opposed to democracy will scarcely perceive the whole force of his argu-

ment—those who espouse democracy will not feel that he is grappling with them. In an orator or an historian we may dispense with definitions; in a philosopher who appeals to our reason we above all things demand them clear and positive, that we may follow him step by step. To omit them, and preserve the philosophic tone, is to adopt a style without adopting its advantages or its prescriptions. M. Guizot has, however, well stated the power of the word Democracy.—

"The following are the causes to which the word democracy owes its power. It is the banner of all the social hopes and ambitions of man,—pure or impure, noble or base, rational or irrational, possible or chimerical. Now it is the glory of man to be ambitious. He alone, of all created beings, does not passively resign himself to evil; he alone incessantly aspires after good; not only for himself, but for his fellow-creatures. He respects and loves the race to which he belongs; he wishes to find a remedy for their miseries, and redress for their wrongs. But man is no less imperfect than he is ambitious. Amidst his ardent and unceasing struggles to eradicate evil and to achieve good, every one of his virtuous inclinations is accompanied by an evil inclination which treads closely on its heels, or strives with it for precedence. The desire for justice and the desire for vengeance—the spirit of liberty and the spirit of tyranny—the wish to rise and the wish to abase what has risen—the ardent love of truth and the presumptuous temerity of fancied knowledge;—we may fathom all the depths of human nature; we shall find throughout, the same mingled yet conflicting qualities, the same danger from their close and easy approximation. To all these instincts, at once contrary and parallel,—to all indiscriminately, the bad as well as the good,—the word *Democracy* holds out an interminable vista and infinite promises. It fosters every propensity, it speaks to every passion of the heart of man; to the most generous and the most shameful, the most moral and the most immoral, the gentlest and the harshest, the most beneficent and the most destructive: to the former it loudly offers, to the latter it secretly and dimly promises, satisfaction. Such is the secret of its power."

And he further adds:—

"The empire of the word *Democracy* is not to be regarded as a transitory or local accident. It is the development,—others would say the explosion,—of all the elements of human nature throughout all the ranks and all the depths of society; and consequently the open, general, continuous, inevitable struggle of its good and evil instincts; of its virtues and its vices; of all its powers and faculties, whether to improve or to corrupt, to raise or to abase, to create or to destroy. Such is, from henceforth, the social state, the permanent condition of our nation."

Such being the political condition, what are the political means of regulating these elements into harmonious activity?—

"There are men whom this fearful struggle does not alarm; they have full confidence in human nature. According to them, if left to itself, its progress is towards good: all the evils of society arise from governments which debate men by violence or corrupt them by fraud: liberty—liberty for everybody and everything—liberty will almost always suffice to enlighten or to controul the wills of men, to prevent evil or to cure it: a little government—the least possible—may be allowed for the repression of extreme disorder and the controul of brute force. Others have a more summary way of disposing of all dread of the triumph of evil in man or in society. There is, they say, no such thing as natural and necessary evil, since no human inclination is bad in itself; it becomes so, only when it does not attain the end after which it aspires—it is a torrent which overflows its banks when obstructed. If society were organized in such a manner that each of the instincts of man found its proper place and received its due satisfaction, evil would disappear, strife would cease, and all the various forces of humanity, harmoniously combine to produce social order. The former of these speculators misunderstand man; the latter misunderstand man, and deny God. Let any man dive

into his own heart and observe himself with attention. If he have the power to look, and the will to see, he will behold, with a sort of terror, the incessant war waged by the good and evil dispositions within him—reason and caprice, duty and passion; in short, to call them all by their comprehensive names, good and evil. We contemplate with anxiety the outward troubles and vicissitudes of human life; but what should we feel if we could behold the inward vicissitudes, the troubles of the human soul?—if we could see how many dangers, snares, enemies, combats, victories, and defeats can be crowded into a day—an hour? I do not say this to discourage man, nor to humble or under-value his free will. He is called upon to conquer in the battle of life, and the honour of the conquest belongs to his free will. But victory is impossible, and defeat certain, if he has not a just conception and a profound feeling of his dangers, his weaknesses, and his need of assistance. To believe that the free will of man tends to good, and is of itself sufficient to accomplish good, betrays an immeasurable ignorance of his nature. It is the error of pride; an error which tends to destroy both moral and political order; which enfeebles the government of communities no less than the government of the inward man.

Political government is the correlate of self-government:—it is to all men what each man is to himself, a resisting controlling power. Therefore

“Resistance not only to evil, but to the principle of evil; not only to disorder, but to the passions and the ideas which engender disorder—this is the paramount and peremptory duty of every government. And the greater the empire of Democracy, the more important is it that government should hold fast to its true character, and act its true part in the struggle which agitates society. Why is it that so many democracies—some of them very brilliant—have so rapidly perished? Because they would not suffer their governments to do their duty, and fulfil the objects for which governments are instituted. They did more than reduce them to weakness; they condemned them to falsehood. It is the melancholy condition of democratic governments, that while charged—as they must be—with the repression of disorder, they are required to be complaisant and indulgent to the causes of disorder; they are expected to arrest the evil when it breaks out, and yet they are asked to foster it whilst it is hatching. I know no more deplorable spectacle than a power which, in the struggle between the good and the evil principle, continually bends the knee before the bad, and then attempts to resume an attitude of vigour and independence when it becomes necessary to resist its excesses. If you will not have excesses, you must repress them in their origin. If you wish for liberty for the full and glorious development of human nature—learn first on what conditions this is attainable; look forward to its consequences. Do not blind yourselves to the perils and the combats it will occasion. And when these combats and these perils arise, do not require your leaders to be hypocritical or weak in their dealings with the enemy. Do not force upon them the worship of idols, even were you yourselves those idols. Permit them, nay command them, to worship and to serve the true God alone.”

All parties, we take it, will readily acquiesce in the above conclusions; but all parties will ask at the same time—How is this resistance to be organized? How far may the Government which is the embodied will of the nation oppose the wish of the Nation? This question M. Guizot does not answer. He discusses the principles of the Democratic Republic and of the Social Republic—but eludes or overlooks the main question. We may quote his answer to the Socialists.—

“Mankind is not merely a series of individuals called men; it is a race, which has a common life, and a general and progressive destiny. This is the distinctive character of man, which he alone of created beings possesses. And why is this? It is because human individuals are not isolated, nor confined to themselves, and to the point they occupy in space or time. They are connected with each other; they act upon each other, by ties and by means which do

not require their presence, and which outlive them. Hence the successive generations of men are linked together in unbroken succession. The permanent union and progressive development which are the consequences of this unbroken succession of man to man, and generation to generation, characterize the human race. They constitute its peculiarity and its greatness, and mark man for sovereignty in this world, and for immortality beyond it. From this are derived, and by this are founded, the family and the state, property and inheritance, country, history, glory, all the facts and all the sentiments which constitute the extended and perpetual life of mankind, amidst the bounded appearance and rapid disappearance of individual men. In the Social Republic all this ceases to exist. Men are more isolated and ephemeral beings, who appear in this life, and on this earth the scene of life, only to take their subsistence and their pleasure, each for himself alone, each by the same right, and without any end or purpose beyond. This is precisely the condition of the lower animals. Among them there exists no tie, no influence, which survives the individual, and extends to the race. There is no permanent appropriation, no hereditary transmission, no unity nor progress in the life of the species;—nothing but individuals who appear and then vanish, seizing on their passage their portion of the good things of the earth and the pleasures of life, according to the combined measure of their wants and their strength, which, according to them, constitute their right.”

The danger of Socialism he describes as follows.—

“The Social Republic is then at once odious and impossible. It is the most absurd, and at the same time the most perverse, of all chimeras. But we must not presume upon this. Nothing is more dangerous than what is at once strong and impossible. The Social Republic is strong; indeed how can it be otherwise? Availing themselves with ardour of every kind of liberty granted for the promulgation of ideas, its advocates are incessantly labouring to diffuse their principles and their promises through the densest ranks of society. There they find masses of men easy to delude, easy to inflame. They offer them rights in conformity with their desires. They excite their passions in the name of justice and truth. For it would be puerile to deny (and for the honour of human nature we must admit) that the ideas of the Social Republic have, to many minds, the character and the force of truth. In questions so complex and so exciting, the smallest gleam of truth is sufficient to dazzle the eyes and inflame the hearts of men, and to dispose them to embrace with transport the grossest and most fatal errors with which that truth is blended. Fanaticism is kindled at the same time that selfishness is awakened; sincere devotedness joins hands with brutal passions; and, in the terrible fermentation which ensues, evil predominates; the portion of good mingled with it acts only as its veil and its instrument.”

The first step, according to M. Guizot, towards extricating France from her present anarchical condition is to set aside the unreflective idolatry of democracy, and to examine what are the real elements of French society. These elements are—family; property of all kinds, whether land, capital or wages; labour under all its forms, intellectual and manual; the situations in which men are placed, or the relations which are introduced among them by the incidents of family, property, and labour. These elements have their several types in—1. Men living on the income of their property, whether in land or capital, without seeking to increase it by their own labour. 2. Men occupied in increasing by their own labour the property, whether in land or capital, which they possess. 3. Men living by their labour without land or capital. In other words, an aristocracy, a middle class, and a labouring class. The problem is how to fuse these three elements into one whole without destroying the rights and strength of any one.—

“France is extremely new, and yet full of the past; whilst the principles of unity and equality have determined her organization, she still contains social

conditions and political situations profoundly different and unequal. There is no hierarchical classification, but there are different classes; there is no aristocracy, properly so called, but there is something which is not democracy. The real, essential, and distinct elements of French society, which I have just described, may enfeeble each other by perpetual conflicts, but neither can destroy or obliterate the other. They survive all the struggles in which they engage, and all the calamities which they inflict on each other. Their co-existence is a fact which it is not in their power to abolish. Let them then fairly acquiesce in it; let them live together, and in peace. Neither the liberty nor the repose, the dignity nor the prosperity, the greatness nor the security of France, are to be had on any other terms.”

Here M. Guizot becomes distressingly vague when it is most necessary to be precise. He tells us that none of these three parties ought to strive for the mastery, but that all should co-operate.—

“Let them vie with each other in influence; let each maintain its position and its rights, or even endeavour to extend and improve them, for in such efforts consists the political life of a country. But there must be an end of all radical hostility: they must resign themselves to live together, side by side, in the ranks of the government as well as in civil society. This is the first condition of social peace. How, it may be asked, can this condition be satisfied? How can the different elements of our society be brought to tolerate each other's existence, and to fulfil their several functions in the government of the country? I reply, by such an organization of that government as may assign to each its place and functions; may concede something to the wishes, while it imposes limits to the ambition, of all.”

How this is to be done we are not informed, unless the passing allusion to the English constitution is to be accepted as signifying that therein lies the model for France:—an idea contradictory to the very principle insisted on in the present work, viz., that France must be governed according to the existing elements of her society.

The vagueness here noticed is the radical error of the work. In spite of its abstract manner, in spite of its earnest philosophic tone, it leaves a confused impression on the mind as if the writer himself did not distinctly know what he was desirous of enforcing. The only strong and distinct point in the work is its opposition to the idea of Democracy. In summing up, M. Guizot says:—

“We have tried everything:—Republic—Empire—Constitutional Monarchy. We are beginning our experiments anew. To what must we ascribe their ill-success? In our own times, before our own eyes, in three of the greatest nations in the world, these three same forms of government—Constitutional Monarchy in England, the Empire in Russia, and the Republic in North America—endure and prosper. Have we the monopoly of all impossibilities? Yes; so long as we remain in the chaos in which we are plunged, in the name, and by the slavish idolatry, of Democracy; so long as we can see nothing in society but Democracy, as if that were its sole ingredient; so long as we seek in government nothing but the domination of Democracy, as if that alone had the right and the power to govern. On these terms the Republic is equally impossible as the Constitutional Monarchy, and the Empire, as the Republic; for all regular and stable government is impossible.”

We have only to add that the translation is executed in a masterly style; and when we remember the disgraceful negligence and ignorance that too often characterize the versions of foreign works hastily got up for the market amongst us, we may congratulate M. Guizot on having here found a worthy interpreter. The tone has been happily caught. Its gravity, its earnestness, its restrained eloquence, and its authoritative superiority are all reflected in the flexible English of the translator.

Boy's Own  
Bryan's (L)  
Burbridge's  
Burton's A  
Castlereag  
Carpentry  
Chaceval  
Davies (E)  
Dod's (C)  
Paradise's  
Pascuclia  
Gillray's H  
Happy H  
Hart's (R)  
Illustratio  
Illustrated  
King Arth  
Lansdowne  
Longfellow  
Latham's  
Mason's  
Massillon  
Merrywe  
Parker's  
Pulpit (T  
Reader's  
Seymour  
Songs of  
Steinitz's

La  
Th  
St  
To  
Al  
A  
B  
W  
Y  
J  
S  
Y  
T

T  
TH  
Trad  
an in  
antic  
“T  
of the  
ship  
will  
board  
be lo  
his f  
Altho  
lars, and  
had  
been  
of the  
by ex  
men  
with  
New  
Cale  
tend  
the  
ente  
don  
who  
enti  
Tud  
nes  
still  
the  
ioe  
pro  
wel  
ma  
and  
an  
gro  
nov  
sec  
oth  
luc

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Boy's Own Library. 'Wonderful Inventions,' post 8vo. 5s. cl.  
 Bryant's (E.) What I saw in California, post 8vo. 1s. 6d. awd.  
 Burnside & Co.'s Ambassadors, and other Poems, 6s. 6d. cl.  
 Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, new edition, 8vo. 8s. 6d. cl.  
 Castlereagh's (Vis.) Memoirs, and Correspondence, Vols. III. & IV. 2ss.  
 Carpenter and Joinery, Elementary and Practical, 2 vols. 4to. 50s. cl.  
 Chateaubriand's Memoirs, Part III. 8vo. 2s. 6d. awd.  
 Davies (E.) American Scenes and Christian Slavery, 8vo. 7s. 6d.  
 Dodd's (C.) Poetical Miscellany, 1846, 12mo. 10s. 6d. cl.  
 Faraday (Dr. M.) Researches in Electricity, Vol. I. 2nd ed. 18s. cl.  
 Fasciculus Inscriptionum Græcarum, ed. by Baile, 4to. 24s. cl.  
 Gillray's Caricatures, 600 engravings, imperial folio, 8s. 8d. h.b.  
 Happy Home (The), by the Author of 'Life in Earnest,' 18mo. 1s. 6d.  
 Hart's (Rev. J.) Hymns on Various Subjects, new edit. 32mo. 1s. cl.  
 Illustrations of a State Church, folio, 5s. awd.  
 Illustrated London News, Vol. XXII. folio, 12s. cl.  
 King Arthur, by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Parts II. and III. 10s. awd.  
 Lamarine's Raphael; or, Pages of the Book of Life at Twenty, 6s. 6d.  
 Longfellow's (H. W.) Hyperion, new edition, 18mo. 2s. cl.  
 Latham's (R. G.) Elementary English Grammar, 3rd ed. 4s. 6d. cl.  
 Mason & Co.'s Gold Regions of California, 2s. 6d. awd.  
 Massillon's (J. B.) Sermons, 1 vol. new edition, 6s. cl.  
 Mayrath's (C.) Children of the New Forest, 2nd ed. 2 vols. 10s. cl.  
 Merryweather's (F. S.) Bibliomania in the Middle Ages, 8vo. 5s. 3s.  
 Parker's (C.) Villa Rustica, 36 plates, Part I. 4to. 18s. cl.  
 Peppit (The), Vol. LIV. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.  
 Reade's (J. E.) Revelations of Life, and other Poems, 6s. 6d. cl.  
 Seymour's (Rev. M. H.) Pilgrimage to Rome, 8vo. 12s. cl.  
 Songs of Israel (The), by One of the Lallys, 8vo. 10s. 6d. h.b.  
 Steinle's (F.) The Ship, its Origin and Progress, 4to. 5s. 10s. h.b.

A VALENTINE.

Lady fair! lady fair!  
 Scated with the scornful,  
 Though your beauty be so rare,  
 I were but a born fool  
 Still to seek my pleasure there.  
 To love your features and your hue,  
 All your glowing beauty,  
 All, in short, that's good of you,  
 Was, and is, my duty,—  
 As to love all beauty, too.  
 But now a fairer face I've got—  
 A Picture's; and, believe me,  
 I've never looked to you for aught  
 That it cannot give me:—  
 What you've more improves you not.  
 Your queenly lips can speak—and prove  
 The means of your uncrowning;  
 Your brow can change, your eyes can move,  
 —Which gives you power of frowning:  
 Hers have heaven's own thought, of Love.  
 So now I give "Goodbye!" *ma belle*,—  
 And lose no great good by it:  
 You're fair; yet I can smile "Farewell!"—  
 As you must shortly sigh it—  
 To your bright, light, outer shell!

WILLIAM ALLINGHAM.

THE ICE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The *American Almanack* for 1849 contains some curious statistical information respecting the Ice Trade of the above country:—which has now assumed an importance that its projectors could scarcely have anticipated.

"The Ice Trade owes its origin to Mr. Frederick Tudor, of Boston; who, as early as 1805, conceived the idea of shipping ice to the West Indies. Finding no ship-owner willing to receive so strange an article of commerce on ship-board, Mr. Tudor was compelled to purchase a vessel, which he loaded with ice taken from a pond in Sanguis belonging to his father, and dispatched her to St. Pierre, Martinique. Although this venture resulted in a loss of about 4,500 dollars, Mr. Tudor continued his speculation until the embargo and war put an end to all foreign trade, at which period it had yielded no profit to its projector. The shipments had been confined to Martinique and Jamaica. After the close of the war in 1815, Mr. Tudor recommenced his operations by exportations to Havana under a contract with the government of Cuba, which enabled him to pursue his undertaking without loss, and to extend it to Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans. In 1833 the first cargo of ice was shipped to Calcutta by Mr. Tudor; and since that period he has extended his operations to Madras and Bombay.

"Previously to 1833 the trade had been chiefly confined to the operations of the original projector, although several enterprises had been undertaken by other persons and abandoned. The shipments to this period were but trifling; the whole amounting in 1832 to 4,352 tons, which was taken entirely from Fresh Pond, in Cambridge, and shipped by Mr. Tudor, who was at that time alone in the trade. The business was then of a very complicated nature. Ship-owners still objected to receive ice on freight, fearing its effect on the durability of their vessels and the safety of voyages; ice-houses abroad and at home were required, and the proper mode of constructing them was to be ascertained as well as that of preparing the ships to receive the ice. The machines to cut and prepare ice for shipping and storing, and to perform the operations of hoisting it into storehouses and lowering it into the holds of vessels, were all to be invented, involving much expense and vexation. With the great increase in the trade many of these difficulties have now been removed.

"At first implements of husbandry only were used in securing ice; but as the trade became more important, other machines and different methods were adopted. More ice is now secured in one favourable day than would have supplied the whole trade in 1832. Generally before there has

been cold enough to form ice of a suitable thickness, snow falls on its surface. If this occurs when the ice is more than four inches in thickness, and the snow is not heavy enough to sink the ice, it can be removed by using horses attached to the snow-scraper; and under such circumstances this is the method in common use. But if snow falls to such a degree as to bring the water above the surface of the ice, it is removed, after it has congealed into snow-ice, with the ice-plough, which takes off about 2 in. in depth and 2 in. in width of its surface. This machine is drawn by two horses, and is guided by inserting its girders into grooves previously made with the ice-cutter. The chips made by it are scraped off in the same manner as dry snow. These preliminary expenses are often very great. Frequently, after a large outlay has been requisite to remove a body of snow or snow-ice the weather becomes warm and spoils the ice. On the other hand, if it be not done and the cold continues, there will be little or no increase of thickness to the ice—which is equally unfortunate.

"When ice has been formed of sufficient thickness and freed from snow and snow-ice, it is reduced to blocks of uniform size—ordinarily 22 in. square—by the ice-cutter. This machine is similar to a carpenter's plough, except that it has a series of cutting chisels, one succeeding another and deepening the groove. It is drawn by a horse, and cuts at one passage about 2 in. deep; and if the ice requires to be planed to remove snow-ice, the guides of the snow-plane are used in grooves of this depth,—but when grooves are required to split from, the ice-cutter must be drawn two or three times through each. When the grooves in one direction have been made, others at right angles with them are produced in the same manner. After this has been done one groove at the end is opened, and the two outside grooves a wedge is then struck into the grooves,—by which means the ice is reduced to very uniform square blocks. The blocks are then carried to the receiving-doors of the ice-houses, which are built on the immediate borders of the lakes or ponds, either by placing them on sledges or by floating them in canals cut through the ice. The ice-houses now in use are built above ground, in a southern country, where ice is most valuable, they are constructed at greater expense,—usually of brick or stone; and the protection to the ice consists in air spaces or in dry light vegetable substances inclosed between two walls. On the borders of lakes, where ice is least valuable, they are usually built of wood; in which case they consist of two walls formed by placing two ranges of joist uprights framed into plates at the top, and placed in the ground at the bottom, or framed into sills. These two ranges are ceiled with boards secured to that side of each range which is nearest the other; and the space between the two boardings is filled with refuse tan, wet from the yards. This wet tan is frozen during the winter; and until it is thawed in the spring and summer, little waste occurs. Afterwards the waste is more rapid; but as a large portion of the ice is shipped or otherwise used before this takes place, the loss in quantity is small, and occurring before the expenses of transportation have been paid is of less pecuniary moment. In one instance brick has been used in the construction of an ice-house which covers 36,000 square feet of land. The vaults of this ice-house are 40 ft. in depth; and its walls are 4 ft. thick from outside to inside, inclosing two sets of air spaces. Such a construction is more costly; but has the advantage of durability and safety from fire,—to which, paradoxical as it may appear, ice-houses are much exposed from the frequent juxtaposition of railroad-engines and the light, dry materials used about them to cover and otherwise preserve the ice.

"The methods and materials for preparing ships for the transportation of ice have been various. Formerly, their holds were ceiled up at the sides, bottom, and top, by boards nailed to joist ribs, secured to the sides of the ship, and with double bulk-heads forward and aft. The spaces thus formed were filled with refuse tan, from the hulls, mow-hay, straw, wood shavings, or like materials. These spaces were made of a thickness proportionate to the length of the voyage and with reference to the season. The surface of the ice was covered with the same materials excepting tan. Now, sawdust is used almost exclusively for long voyages. This is obtained from the State of Maine; and before being used for this purpose it was entirely wasted at the water-mills and, falling into the rivers, occasioned serious obstructions. "Boston is the great seat of the ice trade; almost all the lakes and ponds near that city being put under requisition to meet the demand for ice. Enormous ice-houses are constructed near the borders of the lakes, and branch railways are made for the sole purpose of carrying the ice to the place of embarkation. The celebrated Wenham Lake,—so well known to the Londoner for the crystal purity of its ice—is situated eighteen miles from Boston, and supplies immense quantities of ice for some and foreign consumption. The quantity annually sent to England averages 2,000 tons. Fresh Pond, near Boston, is another great reservoir of ice. Such has been the demand for ice from this sheet of water that it became necessary to appoint three Commissioners to adjudicate the direction and length of the boundary lines of the shore proprietors. The adjudication has been of great advantage to all parties, and has enabled them to secure more ice than could otherwise be taken from a pond of equal extent.

"The total quantity of ice shipped in 1832 was, as we have stated, 4,352 tons; in 1847, the shipments from the port of Boston amounted to 74,478 tons,—of which 51,887 tons were sent coast-wise for consumption in the southern States, and 22,591 tons to foreign ports. The shipments were made in 353 ships. The freight paid during the above year is supposed to have averaged as high as two dollars and a half per ton; at which rate it would amount, on the total quantity shipped, to 166,195 dollars. There is a great difference in the annual cost of securing ice and stowing it on board ships, caused by favourable or unfavourable winters and by the greater or less expense of the fittings requisite for voyages. Taking all these contingencies into consideration, the cost of ice when stowed on board may be estimated to average two dollars a ton, which would give 148,956 dollars as the value of the quantity shipped. A large quantity of

ice is annually used for the purpose of preserving cargoes of provisions shipped to ports where otherwise such articles could not be sent. Almost the whole value of the returns of the ice-trade, including freight, are a gain to the United States. The total returns for 1847 are estimated at 507,631 dollars. The prices at which ice sells in places where there is a competition vary constantly. In Havana it is sold at six and a quarter cents per pound,—at New Orleans from half a cent to three cents,—at Calcutta when the trade commenced in 1833 the price was six cents per pound, now it averages two cents,—in London it is sold at twopence the single pound and seven shillings the hundred weight. Large ice-houses have been erected at St. Katherine's Docks; from whence the ice is taken as required to the retail shops. The ice-houses at the lakes and ponds near Boston are capable of holding 141,352 tons of ice; but independently of these there are large ice-houses erected on the wharves at Charleston and East Boston, in which ice is stowed for short periods previously to being shipped."

It will be seen from the foregoing how important a branch of commerce the ice trade has grown in the hands of the enterprising Americans. The commercial marine of the United States has been materially increased by the operations of the ice trade. A large portion of the vessels formerly engaged in the freighting trade from Boston sailed in ballast; depending for remuneration on freights of cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, &c., to be obtained in more southern latitudes,—often competing with the ships of other nations which could earn a freight out and home. Now, an outward freight from Boston can usually be obtained for the transportation of ice to those places where freighting ships usually obtain cargoes. The ice trade has generally been unsuccessful to places where profitable return-freights cannot be obtained; because to such places a heavy freight must be paid on the ice, which it cannot bear,—and also because southern places which do not produce valuable exports are usually unable to consume expensive luxuries.

CHURCH AT ALEXANDRIA.

IN the *Athenæum* of last week there is a letter from Alexandria, wherein the writer deprecates the unfinished state of the Anglican Church in that city,—and seems to impute want of consideration, or extravagance, to the promoters of that undertaking.

Many years ago the British residents applied to the Pasha for leave to build a church. Mohammed Ali not only granted this, but gave them for the site a portion of the square then building. In this square are situated the houses and offices of the principal merchants, some of them really palaces,—the residences of the consuls,—the bank,—and the hotels for the Indian passengers. It is, in fact, the Exchange, where the merchants meet, and where the principal business of the country is transacted.

As it was impossible in this situation to erect an ordinary or insignificant building, this gift of the Pasha caused to the church committee a great perplexity; and being unable to collect sufficient funds, they delayed the commencement of the building.

In the year 1845, the Minister of the Pasha applied to our Consul-General to know whether the English intended to build their church:—as if not, the space might be appropriated to other buildings, and the square be finished. Thus urged, the committee felt obliged either to commence building or to give up the ground. Several architectural designs had been submitted to them; but as I happened to be then travelling in Egypt, I was asked to prepare a plan suited for their requirements and to the situation. I cannot undertake to explain this design without referring to drawings and constructive details, which I hope to publish at an early period; but I venture to assert that true economy has been studied throughout, and that of the money spent none has been wasted.

"Divine service is performed in a room kept on a ground-floor;" and the writer further states that, "it was in a neat condition, filled, but not crowded." This was probably exactly the state of things fifteen years ago, when the new church was proposed. Since then, Egypt has become the high road to India; the frequent steam communication brings a constant influx of passengers, and many remain in the country for some time. The number of British ships, also, freighted to Alexandria has immensely increased. These circumstances considered, a church to contain 400 persons on the floor does not seem any gigantic or disproportionate undertaking.

But although the number of visitors and the com-

merce of the place have greatly increased, the resident British merchants remain but few. On them, with our consuls, the responsibility of raising funds for the Church has chiefly rested. They have well exerted themselves, and have subscribed liberally. They resolved to do at least what they could do well—and so that nothing hereafter should have to be undone; but as they have not been supported either by the public or by the Government as they had anticipated, they were obliged to stop the works in the summer of 1847.

This state of things is indeed to be regretted. Not many years ago Christians could only build their churches in obscure corners for fear of outrage. The Church at Jerusalem has but lately been finished, after long delays and the greatest difficulties caused by fanatical opposition. Not long ago no Christian could enter Damascus with a hat. Yet here, where no such fanaticism exists,—where we are even invited to show our zeal and placed in the most conspicuous situation,—where a Mohammedan prince is by far the largest subscriber to the Christian Church, we are found wanting, and the unfinished temple remains a reproach against us in the mouth of the infidels.—I remain, &c.—J. W. WILD, Architect.

\* \* Most of the above particulars have already appeared in the *Athenæum*; but they are worth re-stating here in this summary way. They contradict none of the statements of Dr. Bialloblotsky in the letter to which they purport to reply.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE books at the Stowe sale are realizing heavy prices. There is little, however, to record beyond the ordinary occurrences of common sales. A fine copy of Claude's 'Liber Veritatis' brought 40*l.* 10*s.*; and an excellent copy, free from stains, of Gough's 'Sepulchral Monuments,' 61*l.* 10*s.* The Houbrahen heads—fine early impressions, quite matchless indeed in that respect, but unhappily cropped and mounted—brought 91*l.*

Some curious particulars concerning the state of Abbotsford at the present time are contained in Mr. Lockhart's new and abridged edition just published of his 'Life of Sir Walter Scott.' It appears that at the death of the last of Scott's children (Lieut.-Col. Sir Walter Scott) in February 1847, it was found that notwithstanding the very extensive demand for his father's writings there still remained a considerable debt to Mr. Cadell, and also the greater part of the old debt, secured on the lands. Since then, an arrangement has been effected by which the estate as well as the house and appendages are at last unfettered; Mr. Cadell in May 1847 relieving the guardians of the young inheritor of the name from much anxiety and embarrassment by taking the whole debt upon himself on the transfer to him by the family of their remaining claim over Sir Walter's writings. The present proprietor of the estate is Mr. Lockhart's only son, Walter Scott Lockhart Scott, a lieutenant in the 16th Lancers. The rental, it is said, does not exceed 900*l.* a year. To this we may add, that Mr. Cadell is in treaty for the entire sale of Sir Walter Scott's writings. Sums have been asked for the whole; others, it is said, offered and refused—all so large that we are afraid to mention them.

Ethnological science has recently sustained a serious loss by the death of Dr. Prichard. He was well known by his great work 'Researches into the Physical History of Man,' in five volumes,—and his yet more popular 'Natural History of Man.' In addition to these, he was the author of 'An Essay on the Vital Principle,' a treatise on 'Insanity,' a book 'On the Eastern Origin of the Celtic Language,' and many other works and essays which appeared in the Medical journals. At the time of his death Dr. Prichard was president of the Ethnological Society.

"I went," says a writer from the Lake-country, "to Grasmere churchyard, to see Hartley Coleridge buried,—and I am glad I went. It was blowing and knowing when I set out, but was altogether bright before the little country hearse arrived. \* \* \* The little light coffin was like that of a child. Before I came home it was neatly covered over with green sods. The churchyard and valley were far too green for January; and the rushing Rotha washed

the wall with a stream as full as in spring. The lake was glittering in sunshine too; but ghost-like old Helvellyn, which overhung all, was sheeted with fresh snow, and sun-touched here and there with exquisite softness."—We gave last week a reminiscence of poor Hartley Coleridge's better days, in the form of a sonnet already known to those who in these unpoetical years yet haunt the bye-places of poetry. We have had, since, put into our hands a few of the poet's later snatches of song which had not hitherto got beyond the chances of manuscript. The following is one of them; interesting chiefly for the circumstances in which it is finally laid before the public.—

*On a Picture of a very young Nun—not reading a devotional book and not contemplating a crucifix placed beside her.*

So young—too young—consigned to cloistral shade,  
Untimely wedded—wedded, yet a maid!  
And hast thou left no thought, no wish behind,  
No sweet employment for the wandering wind,—  
Who would be proud to wait a sigh from thee,  
Sweeter than aught he steals in Araby?  
Thou wert immured—poor maiden—as I guess,  
In the blank childhood of thy simperness;  
Too young to doubt, too pure to be ashamed,  
Thou gavest to God—what God had never claimed,  
And didst unwitting sing away thine all  
Of earthly good,—a guiltless prodigal;  
The large reversal of thine unborn love  
Was sold to purchase an estate above.

Yet by thy hands upon thy bosom pressed  
I think indeed thou art not quite at rest;  
That Christ that hangs upon the sculptured cross  
Is not the Jesus to redeem thy loss!—  
Nor wilt that book, whatever its page contain,  
Convince thee that the world is false and vain.  
Even now there is a something at thy heart,  
That would be off,—but may not, dare not start.  
Yes, yes,—thy face, thine eyes, thy closed lips prove  
Thou wert created to be loved, and love.  
Poor Maiden, victim of the vilest craft,  
At which e'er Moloch grinned or Belial laughed,  
May all thine aimless wishes be forgiven,  
May all thy sighs be registered in Heaven,  
And God his mercy in his love impart  
To what thou shouldst have been—and what thou art!

Col. Sabine has, we are informed, resigned the secretaryship of the British Association.

The *Oxford Chronicle* says:—"The new statute will, we are assured, be brought before Convocation early in the ensuing term, which commences on the 15th inst. There are to be three public examinations between matriculation and degrees, and at the final examination there will be four examination schools instead of two as heretofore. The cycle of education will be enlarged by the addition of modern moral philosophy, modern history, and various branches of natural philosophy hitherto excluded. The new statute is undoubtedly a great improvement on the former one; but, if the rumour is correct that political economy is to be excluded—in deference, we suppose, to the 'agricultural mind'—and that no provision is to be made for excluding Tractarian examiners from the right of refusing testimonials to those whose attainments in physical or moral science are not reinforced by Romanising views on the subject of the apostolical succession and baptism, it is obvious that the proposed step cannot be considered as more than an instalment due to the increased earnestness of the age in which we live."—Has any slur of the kind been thrown on examiners of any party? We doubt it. The Universities, with all their defects, we have no hesitation in affirming to have borne a very good character as to the fairness of their examinations and the absence of all bias against a candidate for his known or supposed opinions.

As an evidence that the public mind is alive to the importance of the Health of Towns movement, we may mention that between ninety and a hundred towns have already petitioned the General Board of Health to send down a superintending inspector to investigate their sanitary condition, with a view to the application of remedial measures in accordance with the new act. The duties of the staff have become so much more numerous and pressing than was expected that the Board have been obliged to appoint two additional inspectors. All the inspectors are now actively engaged in taking measures against the great enemy still hovering about our hearths.

A correspondent sends us the following suggestion.—

You have drawn attention to a proposition made in the columns of the *Builder* for flooring and boarding the bases of the arches of railways in London as a refuge during night for the houseless poor. The idea is to a certain extent

good; but it is at the same time attended with disadvantages,—not the least of which will be its affording shelter to vice as well as to misery. Now, it appears to me astonishing that in this age of enormous money schemes—when millions are spoken of as thousands were but a few years since—no one has hinted at the plan of organizing, on an extremely large scale, a self-paying home for the destitute. A ragged school on this principle has been in existence in Aberdeen for some time; but in London, where a most enormous amount of misery exists, the plan has (so far as I am aware) never been proposed.—certainly never acted on.

The class who would be benefited by flooring the railway arches are entirely destitute not only of shelter during the night, but of occupation during the day; and this fact, though proving the existence of a greater amount of misery than at first sight appears, tends to prove the practicability of my plan. I may illustrate this by referring to the "Mount St. Bernard Hospice," established in Ham Yard, Windmill Street; which affords shelter and relief to the houseless, but from which they are discharged in the morning, to re-enter perhaps at night, but without making any return for the charity shown them. Employment on a large scale in such a city as London could certainly be found,—and carrying out the principle of the self-supporting ragged school, employment could be given to all. I am not just now prepared to offer a minute detail of the regulations, &c., necessary to carry this out. I merely throw out these hints, hoping that through your widely-spread journal they may draw attention to the plan. The outlay required, though large, would not be of enormous magnitude; and I have no doubt it would pay a good dividend to those who might embark money in this essentially charitable speculation. If it could (as I believe it can) be carried out, you will see at a glance what a power it would exert in suppressing vice.

It seems that a proposition has been made for insuring railway passengers at so much per journey. One ground laid for this scheme is, that juries are very hard upon accidents:—long may they be so! The machinery proposed is, that the assurance offices shall collect at the carriage-doors. A morning paper exposes the impossibility of employing the railway servants; and we remark on the subject, that if an odd penny or twopence dropped into the hat from the carriages would be an effective assurance juries will know what the real pressure of a verdict is upon the company,—and will probably lay it on thicker. Twopence on each fare, they will say, would pay all the verdicts for the year. Should the collecting plan come into operation, we venture to propose an amendment. Why should a man be obliged to insure himself from hat to boot?—let him insure his most valuable member. A gentleman may have good reason to feel safe about his head,—but may know that he has an assailable toe. Imagine the touters at each side of the carriage.—"Head, sir; valuable part, sir; contains the brain, sir; look as if you had got some, sir."—"Right hand, sir, right hand; couldn't write without it."—"Write just as well with the left, sir, (from the other door); vulgar prejudice, sir; left hand the strongest; Dutch Sam always hit his facers with the left."—"Don't believe him, sir," the first door rejoins; "Medical men all say that the right arm is full of arterial blood, and the left has nothing but venous."—"Take 'em both, sir," says a third, "for the same money, and give you your nose in."—"It is really not unimaginable that carriage-door providence might lead to this and more. There seems to be no evil suggested over and above the accident, except that juries find for the plaintiff. If a few pence on each fare will really be enough to compensate the unavoidable accidents, as far as money will do it, then it is clear that the railways are well able to pay—and who cares how much they have to pay?—for the others.

The French Academy has elected the Duke de Noailles to fill the chair in that institution vacated by the death of M. de Chateaubriand.

The Geological Society of France has appointed M. d'Archiac, its president, and MM. Elie de Beaumont, Damour, de Wegmann, and C. Martins its vice-presidents for the current year.

The Peace project with which a body of earnest apostles are zealously inoculating the populations of our English towns is finding advocates in other senates than our own. In France, M. Bouvet has presented the following proposition for the acceptance of the National Assembly.—"Considering that war is contrary to religion, humanity, and public prosperity, the National Assembly decrees:—1. The French republic proposes to the governments of Europe, America, and other civilized countries, to concur in a congress for a proportional disarmament, the abolition of war, and the formation of a court of arbitration. 2. The Congress shall open on the 1st of May, 1849, at Constantinople."

The Belgian Government has instituted two prizes of five thousand francs with a gold medal, and one thousand francs, respectively—the first for the best work on general agriculture, and the second for the best treatise on the disease of the potato. Foreigners are invited to compete; and manuscripts are to be sent to the Ministry of the Interior before the 1st of January in next year.

Letters from Zurich announce the death, in that, his native city, of the Swiss historian and philologist, John Gaspard Orelli, aged sixty-two. M. Orelli took an active share in the liberation of Greece; and on the establishment of its independence the government of that country sent him letters of naturalization in a box of gold.

The movement in connexion with the Queen's Colleges in Ireland has occasioned no little stir among many of the chartered institutions of this country. They exhibit an instinctive fear that under the influence of the young blood about to be brought into action, these schools will become no mean rivals to themselves; and that, consequently, a division of fees must be the result. Obstacles are eagerly sought for—objections started—in the vain hope of putting stumbling-blocks in the way of the revived schools. One great hope is in the missing charters,—for which public offices are diligently ransacked. The day is, however, past for any clique of this kind to be successful. The competition in education will tend to improved methods of teaching,—the most successful will secure the greatest number of students: and to this must our colleges look. There appears to be no scarcity of men who feel themselves qualified for these professorships. Some ninety chairs are to be filled, and four thousand applications for them have been made. Trinity College, Dublin, having a charter from Elizabeth—which is missing—has been requested to adopt the Queen's Colleges into the University. This has been declined; and active steps are now being taken, in consequence, to establish a new university, to be called "The Queen's," which shall have the especial control of these establishments. The powers of Trinity, of course, object especially to this.

**DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—NOTICE.**—This Establishment will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, preparatory to a New Exhibition. The Picture of MOUNT Etna is at present exhibiting alone. It is to be seen under three aspects—Evening, Sunrise, and during an Eruption. Open from Ten till Four.—Admission, 1s.

**THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI, by BANYARD.**—The celebrated MOVING PAINTING of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, extensively known as the "Three-Mile Picture," exhibiting a View of Country over 3,000 miles in length, extending through the heart of America to the city of New Orleans, being by far the largest picture ever executed by man, is EXHIBITED TWICE EVERY DAY at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—Admission, Lower Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Paintings commence moving at Half-past Two and Half-past Seven p.m.—Doors open half an hour previous.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—A VIEW in the GOLD DISTRICT of CALIFORNIA is just added to the New Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS. LECTURES on the CULTIVATION of the VOICE, and the ART of SINGING, by G. Clifford, Esq., illustrated by a variety of Songs, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at a Quarter to Three o'clock, and on the alternate Evenings, at Eight, on the ELECTRIC LIGHT, by Dr. Beechhoffner, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings,—on CHEMISTRY, by Dr. Ryan, with brilliant Experiments, daily, and on alternate Evenings, CHILDREN'S PHANTASMA-GORIA, with New Effects, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at a Quarter to Three, and on the alternate Evenings. NEW CHROMATROPE, MICROSCOPE, DIVER and DIVING-BELL, WORKING MODELS explained. The Music is directed by Dr. Wallis.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

## SOCIETIES

**GEOLOGICAL.**—Jan. 3.—Sir H. De la Beche in the chair.—A paper 'On the Fluvio-marine Beds of Hampshire,' by J. C. Moore, Esq., was read. Mr. Moore has succeeded in tracing the fluvio-marine beds of Hordwell Cliff and the Isle of Wight as far east as Beaulieu in the New Forest. They consist of yellowish sands overlying purplish clays, and contain various characteristic fossils.

'Further Observations on the Geology of Ridgway, near Weymouth,' by C. H. Weston, Esq.—The author having examined several sections of the Wealden strata between Hastings and Lulworth, found the Hastings sands to be represented by a mass of variegated clays, loams and sands similar to those he had formerly described in the Ridgway section under that name. In these localities they also contain no fossils; and he thus considers his former views of the sequence of the strata in that interesting locality as fully confirmed.

'On a Siliceous Zoophyte, *Aleyonites parasiticum*,' by J. S. Bowerbank, Esq.—In a small slab of agate

from an unknown locality the author observed what he considered the silicified fleshy body of a polyp resembling the Alcyonidium of our own coast. From the mammillated surface of the polypidum several smooth cylindrical tentacle project in various directions. From these appearances he conceives that the animal had died quietly and then been rapidly enveloped in the siliceous matter. To explain the vast quantities of silex which enter into the composition of fossils Mr. Bowerbank states that there is no occasion to have recourse to thermal springs, or extreme heat and pressure, as is often done; since the amount of this earth set free during the decomposition of various rocks and minerals and carried by rivers into the sea is fully sufficient for the purpose. The numerous siliceous infusoria found, both recent and fossil, in various formations prove the abundance of this substance dissolved in the waters of the ocean. This silica in solution appears to have a strong affinity for animal and vegetable matter,—and soon collects round and preserves any organic body exposed to its influence.

**INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.**—Jan. 8.—S. Smirke, Esq. in the chair.—A paper was read 'On the various qualities of Caen Stone,' by Mr. C. H. Smith.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—Jan. 17.—W. Tooke, Esq. in the chair.—A. Waterhouse, G. H. Drew, W. Standidge, and J. Gosnell, Esqs. were elected members.—Mr. E. Highton read the first part of a paper 'On Improvements in Electric Telegraphs and new Plans for Printing by Electricity.'

**SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.**—Since on the 12th inst. Mr. Staite's specification was completed, less uncertainty surrounds the problem of the applicability of the Electric Light. The battery, which was promised to be so inexpensive, involves all the elements of Prof. Daniell's battery; and although the mechanical arrangements are sufficiently new to obtain a patent, and are certainly ingenious, we have to derive the power which is to be converted into light from zinc and copper. The simple question now is, the cost of production,—which we fear must prove a barrier, at present, to the general use of electricity as an illuminating agent. The commercial value of sulphate of zinc being exceedingly small, Mr. Staite proposes to convert it into carbonate by adding to the waste solution of the battery the sesquicarbonate of ammonia,—which he states may be employed in the same manner as white-lead now is, as a pigment. Again, Mr. Staite claims the use of platinized lead, which when acted upon by dilute nitric acid gives rise to nitrate of lead, which being treated with the bicarbonate of potash produces the ordinary white-lead of commerce. Again, plates of iron are included in the specification, by the use of which sulphate of iron is formed; and, of course, in all these forms of battery the copper used in solution is precipitated. With this information we must leave our readers to make their own calculations as to the cost of the electric light.

Mr. Fontaine Moreau, the patentee of M. Vidie's Aneroid Barometer, has addressed a long letter to us in answer to that of Mr. Weld [Ath. No. 1105], in which he proved that M. Conté, in 1798, devised a similar instrument, and published an account of it in the *Bulletin des Sciences*. Mr. Fontaine Moreau says, "it is rather hard for the inventor of the aneroids, after having seen his invention treated as chimerical and impracticable, to learn now that it is not new." We freely admit that this is annoying:—but Mr. Weld stated a fact which cannot be controverted. That M. Conté did not perfect the instrument is nothing to the point. Mr. Weld's object was merely to show "that the invention of M. Vidie's aneroid barometer was anticipated by M. Conté;" we, therefore, see no reason for publishing Mr. Fontaine Moreau's letter.—As our attention has been again called to these barometers, we deem it our duty to direct observation to a statement which we have some reason for believing to contain too much truth. In his specification M. Vidie states, that he compensates for variations of temperature by the use of two strips of metal, of dissimilar degrees of expansibility. In a description of the "Aneroid," furnished by Mr. Dent, an agent to the patentee, which appeared in a contemporary journal, it is stated—absurdly enough

—that some gas compensates for the variations of temperature. The same agent delivered a lecture at the Western Institution, Leicester Square, in which he made a similar statement. This appears to have excited the suspicion of the manager of that establishment; who in his journal, "*The Index*," now states it as his conviction "that there is no provision whatever in the aneroid barometer, as sold, for correction of temperature." This position is supported by the fact, that "one party selling the article demands nearly double the price for one required for 'scientific purposes' that he does for those sold to the public in ordinary." Without M. Vidie's compound "how piece," it should be known, the instrument is valueless.

In noticing the death—on the 15th Nov., near Hazarebaugh, in the East Indies, of low jungle fever, ensuing almost immediately on his recovery from injuries sustained by a fall from his elephant—of Mr. David Hiram Williams, we desire to correct an error which has appeared in some of the journals. They state that this gentleman was the Government mineral surveyor. This was not the case. Having been long employed in the geological survey of the coal-fields of Wales, under the direction of Sir Henry de la Beche, he was recommended to the East India Company as an efficient person to survey the known coal-fields of India, to explore geologically new districts, and to report on the economic value of the mineral fuel. On this important duty this able geologist was engaged when he fell a victim to the pestilential atmosphere of the jungles.

Among the victims to the ravages of the cholera in Glasgow we regret to announce the name of Prof. Thomson,—who has long filled the natural philosophy chair in that university.

Lord Palmerston has, we understand, appointed Mr. Kennet Loftus naturalist and geologist to the commission which is now employed, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Williams, in surveying the boundary line between Turkey and Persia.

A commission of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris have reported favourably on the results of the trials which have been made with the powder of the flowers or leaves of an Abyssinian plant called *Koussa* as a remedy in the most obstinate cases of tania. It has not yet been tried in this country.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Geographical, half-past 8, P.M.
- TUES. British Architects, 8.
- TUES. Zoological, 9.—Dr. Melville 'On the Ideal Vertebrata,' Part II.
- WED. Royal Institution, 8.—W. B. Carpenter 'On Palaeontology.'
- WED. Microscopical, 8.
- THURS. Ethnological, 8.
- THURS. Numismatic, 7.
- Antiquaries, 8.
- Royal Society of Literature, 4.
- Royal, half-past 8.
- Royal Institution, 3.—Mr. Gull 'On Physiology of Digestion.'
- Royal Academy, 8.—Architecture.
- FRI. Philological, 8.
- Royal Institution, half-past 8.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—Prof. Brande 'On Chemical Philosophy.'

## FINE ARTS

*Nineveh and its Remains; with an Account of a Visit to the Chaldean Christians of Kurdistan, and the Yezidis, or Devil-worshippers; and an Inquiry into the Manners and Arts of the Ancient Assyrians.* By A. H. Layard, D.C.L.

[Second Notice.]

ON Mr. Layard's return to Mosul after a short excursion in pursuit of health, he received letters apprising him that "Sir Stratford Canning had presented the Assyrian sculptures, and had made over all advantages that might be derived from the order given to him by the Sultan, to the British nation; and that the British Museum had received a small grant of funds for the continuation of the researches." Notwithstanding the inadequacy of the sum,—which was to include private expenses, those of carriage, and many extraordinary outlays inevitable in the East when works of this nature are in progress—he determined on accepting the charge of superintending the excavations, and economizing to the utmost in order to secure as complete a collection as possible with such small means. Many of the sculptures and monuments here were in too dilapidated a condition to be removed, and others threatened to fall to pieces as soon as uncovered. It was only by drawings that the record of them could be preserved

There was no inclination to send an artist to assist him; and he made up his mind to do the best he could to copy as carefully and accurately as possible that which he saw before him. He had thus to superintend the excavations—to draw all the bas-reliefs discovered—to copy, compare, and take casts of the innumerable inscriptions—to preside over the moving and packing of the sculptures—and as there was no one to be trusted to overlook the diggers, he was obliged to be continually present, and frequently to remove the earth himself from the face of the slabs. We must here take the opportunity of repairing an implied injustice to Mr. Layard in a former article of ours, in which we inadvertently on the removal of the inscriptions from many of the slabs. We now learn that he not only took every precaution of comparing and copying duplicate inscriptions, but even made paper casts of such as, from the rapidly progressing decay or from the edges having been cut to adapt the slabs to the less ancient buildings, it would have been impossible otherwise to preserve,—and that these casts are safely deposited in the British Museum. Indeed, Mr. Layard appears to have neglected nothing that could conduce to satisfactory results. The following summary of the organization of his plan of operations will be found equally interesting and useful.

"From the scarcity of corn, and the oppressive measures of Mohammed Pasha, the governor of Mosul, he had no difficulty in finding workmen amongst the distressed Arab tribes who, with their tents and families, encamped about the ruins, forming a very efficient guard against their plundering brethren of the Desert. The Arabs were selected to remove the earth: the labour that required stronger and more active men was assigned to the Nestorian Chaldeans, many of whom had acquired experience in excavating. In addition to these, were one Hainan, a Jacobite or Syrian Christian, who was a skilful marble cutter,—a carpenter, two or three men from Mosul, as superintendents, and a valuable assistant, Mohammed Agha, Hainakdar, standard-bearer of the irregular troops."

The next step was to erect mud-brick habitations, surrounded by a wall, for himself and his servants, on the outside of the village of Nimroud; and—  
"on the mound itself and immediately above the great winged lions first discovered, he built a house for the Nestorian workmen and their families, together with a hut to which he could at once remove for safety any small objects discovered. He divided his Arabs into three parties, according to the branches of the tribe to which they belonged. About forty tents were pitched on different parts of the mound at the entrances of the principal trenches. Forty more were placed round his own dwelling; and the rest on the bank of the river,—where the sculptures were deposited previous to their embarkation on the rafts. The men were all armed for the defence of the establishment. The workmen were divided into parties; and it was the superintendent's duty to keep them to their work,—and to give Mr. Layard notice when a slab was approached, or small object exposed to view which he could himself assist in removing. He scattered a few Arabs of a hostile tribe amongst the rest, in order to learn what was going on,—what plots were brewing,—and thus detect attempts to appropriate any stray relics discovered. As he was directed to bury the building with earth after he had explored it,—to avoid expense, he filled up each chamber with the rubbish taken from those subsequently uncovered, having first examined the walls, copied the inscriptions, and drawn the sculptures. The Arabs entered with alacrity into the work, and soon felt greatly interested in the results. Within a few weeks they were so well organized, that there was no difficulty in managing them; even their private disputes and domestic quarrels being referred to their employer,—as they found this cheaper than litigation, and that they received an ampler measure of justice than could have been expected from the Cadi. The principal public quarrels, over which his jurisdiction extended, related to property abstracted by the Arabs from one another's tents. Such cases were disposed of in a summary manner, with the aid of hand-cuffs; but the domestic dissensions were of a more serious nature, and their adjustment offered far greater difficulties—as they related, of course, to the women. As soon as the workmen saved a few plaques, their thoughts were turned to the purchase of a new wife, a striped cloak, and a spear. To the chaste of a new wife naturally raised objections; then the first, the old wife naturally raised objections; then the fathers and brothers were dragged into the affair,—from whom it extended to various branches of the tribes. At other times, a man repented of his bargain, and refused to fulfil it: or a father required a higher price for his daughter: or a workman returning hungry from his work, and finding his bread unbaked or the water-skin still lying empty, or the bundle of faggots for the evening fire yet ungathered, would, in a moment of passion, pronounce three times the awful sentence, and divorce his wife,—or, avoiding such extremities, would content himself by inflicting summary punishment with a tent-pole."

Mr. Layard had almost nightly to settle such questions as these; and "it is singular," he says,—  
"considering the number of cases thus brought before him, that only on one occasion did either of the parties refuse to abide by his decision. When he first employed the Arabs, the women were sorely ill-treated and subjected to great hardships. He endeavoured to introduce some reform into their domestic arrangements, and punished severely those who inflicted corporal chastisement on their

wives. In a short time the number of domestic quarrels was greatly reduced; and the women, who were at first afraid to complain of their husbands, now boldly appealed to him for protection. They had, however, some misgivings as to the future,—which were thus expressed by a deputation sent to return thanks after an entertainment. "O Bey! we are your sacrifice. May God reward you! Have we not eaten wheat bread, and even meat and butter, since we have been under your shadow. Is there one of us that has not now a coloured handkerchief for her head, bracelets and angle-rings, and a striped cloak? But what shall we do when you leave us, which God forbid you ever should do? Our husbands will then have their turn, and there will be nobody to help us."

The meals of the Arab workmen were brought to them at the mound by the younger children, and rarely consisted of more than a loaf of millet bread and a little water: "yet they were happy and joyous. The joke went round; or, during the short time they had to rest, one told a story,—which, if not concluded at a sitting, was resumed on the following day. Sometimes a pedlar from Mosul, driving before him his donkey laden with raisins or dried dates, would appear on the mound; where our traveller would buy up his store and distribute it amongst the men,—a largess that would excite a degree of satisfaction and enthusiasm which any one not acquainted with the character of the Arab might have thought more than equivalent to the consideration. Mr. Layard frequently, also, feasted the workmen,—and gave little

entertainments to their wives and daughters, who would not eat in public with their husbands. At the end of an evening after the labours of the day were finished, some Kurdish musicians would stroll to the village with their instruments, and a dance would be commenced which lasted through the greater part of the night. Or some Sheikh of a neighbouring tribe, or from the most distant tribes of the Desert, would occasionally join them."

Mr. Layard tried—and successfully—to create a good feeling amongst all, and to obtain their willing co-operation in his work. The Arabs are naturally hospitable and generous,—disposed to give feasts.—

"If one of the workmen was wealthy enough to buy a handful of raisins or a piece of camel's or sheep's flesh, or if he had a cow which occasionally yielded him butter or sour milk, he would immediately call his friends together to partake of his feast. I was frequently invited to such entertainments; the whole dinner, perhaps, consisting of half-a-dozen dates or raisins spread out wide to make the best show, upon a corn sack, a pot of butter upon a corner of a flat loaf, and a few cakes of dough baked in the ashes. And yet the repast was ushered in with every solemnity; the host turned his dirty kufiah, or headkerchief, and his cloak, in order to look clean and smart; and appeared both proud of the honour conferred upon him and of his means to meet it in a proper fashion."

As for himself—Mr. Layard says—

"I rose at daybreak; and, after a hasty breakfast, rode to the mound. Until night I was engaged in drawing the sculptures, copying, and moulding the inscriptions, and superintending the excavations and the removal of the bas-reliefs. On my return to the village, I was occupied till past midnight in comparing the inscriptions with the paper impressions, in finishing drawings, and in preparing for the work of the following day. Such was our manner of life during the excavations at Nimroud; and I owe an apology to the reader for entering into such details. They may, however, be interesting as illustrative of the character of the genuine Arab, with whom the traveller is seldom brought so much in contact as I have been."

We are sure that no reader will feel otherwise than gratified by such entertaining and suggestive matter. The sentiments evinced towards Mr. Layard at his farewell entertainment, as related in his own words, are proof of the success with which he had studied and conciliated the Arab.—

"At the conclusion of the entertainment I spoke a few words to the workmen, inviting any who had been wronged or ill-used to come forward and receive such redress as it was in my power to afford, and expressing my satisfaction at the successful termination of our labours without a single accident. One, Sheikh Khalaf, a very worthy man, who was usually the spokesman on such occasions, answered for his companions. They had lived, he said, under my shadow, and God be praised, no one had cause to complain. Now that I was leaving they should leave also, and seek the distant banks of the Khabour, where at least they would be far from the authorities and be able to enjoy the little they had saved. All they wanted was each man a tekere, or note, to certify that they had been in my service. This would not only be some protection to them but they would show my writing to their children, and would tell them of the days they had passed at Nimroud. Please God, I should return to the Jebour, and live in tents with them on their old pasture grounds,—where there were as many ruins as at Nimroud, plenty of plunder within reach, and gazelles, wild boars and lions for the chase. After Sheikh Khalaf had concluded, the women advanced in a body and made a similar address. I gave a few presents to the principal workmen and their wives, and all were highly satisfied with their treatment."

Having already minutely described all the Nimroud sculptures which have arrived in England, we shall now devote ourselves to an examination of the

various chambers and halls as they disclosed themselves to view, and to an investigation of some of the speculations of their intelligent discoverer.—

"An acquaintance with the nature and position of the ancient edifices of Assyria will at once suggest the proper method of examining the mounds which enclose them. The Assyrians appear to have first constructed a platform, or solid compact mass, of sun-dried bricks, about thirty or forty feet above the level of the plain,—upon which they raised the monument. When the building was destroyed, its ruins, already half buried by the falling in of the upper walls and roof, remained of course on the platform and were in process of time completely covered up by the dust and sand carried about by the hot winds of summer. Consequently, in digging for remains, the first step is to reach the platform. When this is discovered, the trenches must be opened to the level of it, and not deeper. They should then be continued in opposite directions—care being always taken to keep along the platform. By these means, if there be any ruins, they must necessarily be discovered supposing the trenches to be long enough; for the chambers of the Assyrian edifices are generally narrow, and their walls, or the slabs which cased them if fallen, must sooner or later be reached. \* \* The north-west palace was the most interesting portion of the ruins—and to it the researches were principally directed; as it was not only the most ancient building yet explored in Assyria—but, as it had not been exposed to fire like other edifices, the sculptures, bas-reliefs and inscriptions, which it contained, were still admirably preserved. A certain symmetry was to some extent observed in the plan of the building, particularly in the arrangement of the chambers to the east: those at each extremity corresponding in form and size, and each leading into small rooms, which do not communicate with any other part of the edifice. Each slab, however, in one chamber was occupied by only one figure—a gigantic winged divinity or priest; whilst in the other the slabs are divided into two compartments. Amongst the colossal figures was that of a winged female deity or priestess, bearing a garland in one hand, and raising the other as if in some act of adoration. Around her neck are suspended, in the form of necklaces, the star-shaped ornaments. In front of the female figure, and forming part of the pavement, was a slab with a hole through the centre. On raising it, an earthen pipe, eight inches in diameter and two feet in length, was found communicating with a drain running underneath; the whole being lined and cemented with bitumen. In the central chamber all the groups were similar; and on the outer large chamber they were chiefly remarkable for the variety and elegance of the ornaments on the robes of the king and his attendants. Three sides alone were found entire of the great central hall; from its size, was probably an open court, and not roofed in. It appears to have been nearly square,—the dimensions being ninety-five feet by eighty-five feet; but the western wall has been completely destroyed—and the slabs were perhaps carried away to be used in constructing the south-west palace. Three entrances are still standing; the one formed by winged lions and the other two by winged bulls. Behind the great court to the south was a cluster of small chambers leading one into another; one of these chambers being a sort of *cul de sac*, and remarkable for the discovery near the entrance of a number of ivory ornaments of considerable beauty and interest. The most interesting are the remains of two small tablets, one nearly entire, the other much injured. Upon them are represented two sitting figures, holding in one hand the Egyptian sceptre, or symbol of power. Between them is a cartouche containing a name or words in hieroglyphics, and surmounted by a feather, such as is found in monuments of the eighteenth and subsequent dynasties of Egypt. The chairs, robes of the figures, hieroglyphics in the cartouche, and feather above it were enamelled with a blue substance let into the ivory; and the whole ground of the tablet, as well as of the cartouche and the figures, was originally gilded, and some of the gold leaf still adhering. Several small heads in frames, supported by pillars or pedestals, most elegant in design and elaborate in execution, show not only a considerable acquaintance with the art, but an intimate knowledge of the method of working in ivory. Found with them were oblong tablets upon which are sculptured, with great delicacy, standing figures, with one hand elevated, and holding in the other a stem or staff surmounted by a flower or ornament resembling the Egyptian lotus. Scattered about were winged sphinxes—the head of a lion of singular beauty, but which unfortunately fell to pieces—human heads, hands, legs and feet—bulls, flowers and scroll-work. \* \* In some parts of the ruins were found the remains of painted walls—two distinct layers of plaster being visible; and between the entrances were invariably large collections of baked bricks, elaborately painted with figures of animals and flowers and with cuneiform characters—the backs of these bricks, or one of the sides not coloured, bearing rude designs, in black paint or ink, of men and animals, and marks having the appearance of numbers. In one chamber on the east side a large quantity of iron was found amongst the rubbish; the scales of the armour represented on the sculptures being easily recognizable of which scale was separate, and from two to three inches in length, rounded at one end and squared at the other, with a raised or embossed line in the centre. The iron was so covered with rust that it was difficult to cleanse it from the soil. Other portions of armour were found—some of copper and of copper embossed, having holes for nails—some of iron—and others of iron inlaid with copper: all which and similar fragments have been carefully preserved and sent to England. On removing one of the slabs in one chamber, a small earthenware stand and square cup of baked clay of a dark red colour was discovered embedded in the wall of sun-dried bricks; and, on excavating above the southern chambers several vases of unbaked clay were found—those that were entire containing human remains, still distinguishable."

The south-east corner of the mound, which was

considerably higher than any other part, Mr. Layard considers to have been the principal burying-place of the people who occupied the country after the destruction of the oldest Assyrian palaces. He describes two that were discovered there in which apparently the elaborate slabs of the ruined Assyrian palaces had been used as covers to the sarcophagi of baked clay, and contained human remains which on exposure fell to dust. Subsequently, many other tombs were found in this place.

"The sarcophagi were mostly of the same shape, that of a dish-cover; but there were other tombs constructed of bricks well fitted together similar to those above the ruins of the edifices in the centre of the mound. In nearly all were earthen vases, copper and silver ornaments, lacrymatories, and small alabaster bottles. The skeletons, as soon as uncovered, crumbled to pieces, although entire when first exposed. Two skulls alone have been preserved. Scattered amongst these tombs were a large number of vases of all sizes, lamps, and small objects of pottery—some uninjured, others broken into fragments."

We hope that an examination of these crania may assist in discovering what race of people occupied the plains of Mesopotamia at the period of the formation of the tombs. Judging from Mr. Layard's description of the mode of sepulture, they are the same people, as the Arabs who encamp in the plains near Babylon find buried in the mounds of that city earthen jars containing human remains, and not unfrequently suspended round the neck of the body one or more of the Babylonian cylinders with other ornaments. We have heard this reported by native merchants of Bagdad, to whom these ornaments are brought for sale by the Arabs.

On examining the eastern face of the mound Mr. Layard made a very singular discovery. He says:—

"I have opened a trench from the outer slope, with a view to ascertain the nature of the wall surrounding the inner buildings. I found no traces of stone or of alabaster slabs; the wall being built of sun-dried bricks, and nearly fifty feet thick. In its centre, about fifteen feet below the surface of the platform, the workmen came upon a small vaulted chamber, built of baked bricks. It was about ten feet high, and the same in width. The arch was constructed upon the well-known principle of vaulted roofs—the bricks being placed sideways, one against each other, and having been probably sustained by a framework until the vault was completed. This chamber was nearly blocked up with rubbish, the greater part being a kind of slag. The sides of the bricks forming the arched roof and the walls were almost vitrified, and had evidently been exposed to very intense heat. In fact, the chamber had the appearance of a large furnace for making glass or for fusing metal. I am unable to account for its use. The principal ruin at Kalak Sherghat, about thirty miles lower down the Tigris (as at Nimroud, Khorsabad, and on other ancient Assyrian sites) is a large square mound, surmounted by a cone or pyramid. Long lines of smaller mounds or ramparts enclose a quadrangle, which from the irregularities in the surface of the ground, and from the pottery and other rubbish scattered about, appears originally to have been partly occupied by small houses or important buildings. Forming a facing to the great mound, is a wall of well-burnt stones or slabs, carefully fitted together, and bevelled at the edges. The battlements still existing on the top of the wall are cut into gradines; resembling in this respect the battlements of castles and towers represented in the Nimroud Sculptures."

It was here that Mr. Layard discovered the basaltic sitting figure—the only round statue of the size of life as yet found in any of the ruins.

Upon resuming some further excavations at Nimroud, a drain which appeared to communicate with others previously opened in different parts of the building was discovered beneath the pavement. This is conjectured to have been the main sewer, through which all the minor water-courses were discharged. It was square—built of baked bricks, and covered in with large slabs and tiles: but unfortunately Mr. Layard has omitted to furnish us with the dimensions.

Having secured all that his resources enabled him to collect, Mr. Layard despatched his treasures down the Tigris: and as some controversy has arisen out of that particular frieze which represents the passage across a river supported on skins, it may not be uninteresting to describe the rafts which have probably for ages been the only means of traffic on the upper parts of rivers in Mesopotamia.

"The skins of full grown sheep and goats are used. They are taken off with as few incisions as possible, and are dried and prepared. The air is forced in by the lungs. The aperture is then tied up with string. A square frame-work formed of poplar beams, branches of trees and reeds having been constructed of the size of the intended raft, the inflated skins are tied to it by osier and other twigs, the whole being firmly bound together. The raft is then moved to the water and there launched. Care is taken to place the skins with their mouths upwards, that in case any should burst, or require filling, they can be easily opened by the

raftmen. Upon the framework of wood are piled bales of goods and other property. When any person of rank or wealth descends the river in this fashion, small huts are constructed on the raft by covering a common wooden *takht*, or bedstead of the country, with a hood formed of reeds and lined with felt. In these huts the travellers live and sleep during the journey. The poor passengers bury themselves, to seek shade or warmth, amongst the bales of goods and other merchandise, and sit patiently almost in one position until they reach their destination. They carry with them a small earthen *mangal*, or chafing-dish, containing a charcoal fire, which serves to light their pipes and to cook their coffee and food. The raftmen guide their rude vessels by long oars,—straight poles at the end of which a few split canes are fastened by a piece of twine. When the rafts have been unloaded, they are broken up, and the beams, wood, and twigs are sold at a considerable profit, forming one of the principal branches of trade between Mosul and Bagdad. The skins are washed and afterwards rubbed with a preparation of pounded pomegranate skins, to keep them from cracking and rotting. They are then brought back, either upon the shoulders of the raftmen or upon donkeys, to Mosul or Tekrit, where the men engaged in the navigation of the Tigris usually reside."

We must return once more to these pages for some further illustration of Mr. Layard's valuable labours.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—We have seen a prospectus just issued by an association of noblemen and gentlemen, whose objects are the diffusion of a knowledge of mediæval Art-monuments by means of translations of printed works or MSS., and of engravings to be made from pictures which have been previously either indifferently rendered or not rendered at all. The list of the Committee contains the names of several persons distinguished for their zeal and taste in Art, together with others of less well-grounded pretension. The prospectus, an elaborate affair,—said to be the work of a barrister, known for his interference in matters of Art—is remarkable for its obscurity. One of the translations first announced is of Vasari, with the latest German and Italian notes. Among the pictures to be engraved are:—Giotto's 'Chapel of the Arena, at Padua'—the 'Church of Orvieto,' with its sculptures, fresco and pictures—the 'Chapel of Pope Nicholas V.,' by Fra Angelico—the Ricciardi Chapel, by Benozzo Gozzoli—the Frescoes at St. Francesco at Assisi—the Tabernacle, Frescoes and Architecture of Orsanmichele, at Florence—the Frescoes of Gaddi, in the Cintelà, at Prato—and certain works by German painters. The title assumed is, *The Arundel Society*.

We have received the following in reference to some remarks of a correspondent which appeared in our paper a few weeks ago.—

21, Saville Row, Jan. 13.

In your number of December 23, under the head 'Restorations at Cambridge,' your correspondent attributes to me certain works in connexion with a failure of the north pier of the Tower. Permit me to say, I neither know of the failure of the pier, nor had anything whatever to do with the attempts to restore or support it.

I am, &c. A. SALVIN.

Mr. Angas has just returned to London; having been obliged to discontinue his expedition to Nineveh in consequence of an attack of Syrian fever—from whose debilitating effects he is still suffering. During his stay in Constantinople he had sufficient time to make some drawings, which it is said he intends to publish.—Mr. Layard remains attached to the Embassy at Constantinople for the present: Col. Williams and two private gentlemen having proceeded on to make further explorations in Nineveh. When Mr. Layard will join them is not at this moment fixed.

The statue of Sir Michael O'Loughlin, late Master of the Rolls in Ireland, has been placed on its pedestal in the Hall of the Courts in Dublin. This memorial is the tribute of the Irish Bar—and the work is by Mr. McDouall.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* says that Mr. Steel's equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, which has been so long in progress, is now in such a state of forwardness that it may be expected to be set up on the next Waterloo anniversary.

In Paris, MM. Rude Toussaint, Dumont, Daumas, Cavellier, Nanteuil, Petitot, and Huguenin, sculptors, have been appointed by the Sculpture Section of the Academy of Fine Arts a commission to adjudge on the competition established for designs for a monument to the memory of the late Archbishop of Paris.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

CIRQUE NATIONAL, DE PARIS, EVERY EVENING.—Extraordinary Performances of the Celebrated Equestrian Troupe from the Cirque de Paris. Children admitted at Second Prices, from the commencement of the Entertainment; Commences at eight o'clock. MORNING PERFORMANCES every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY; Children at Reduced Prices; Commencing at Two o'clock.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Three Two-Part Songs; with an Accompaniment of the Pianoforte. Composed by F. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. Op. 77. Posthumous Works, No. 5.

THE third of these two-part songs is not so much a duet as a tiny ballad chorus, with an accompaniment *alla chitarra* for stringed quartet *pizzicato*; composed for six or eight *soprani* on words sung in Victor Hugo's 'Ruy Blas'—for which drama Mendelssohn wrote also an overture. The other two duets, of higher quality and more delicate construction (as befits chamber music), bid fair to become as popular as the four favourites in the former collection of Mendelssohn's two-part songs. The first is 'Sonntag-morgen,' a setting of the beautiful and well-known words of Uhland. They have been often united with music,—but never, we think, so successfully as now; the simplicity and sweetness of the melody being equalled by the deep and placid devotional feeling which pervades it. The skill, too, with which the platitude of an unbroken succession of thirds (always tempting to the duet writer) is avoided, claims a particular and cordial recognition. The second, 'Das Aehrenfeld' ('The Harvest Field'), is more sprightly in character and of a more decided originality. Unimportant as the composition may be rated, it nevertheless contains something very like an entirely new form. The melody beginning in a major and ending in *d* major is twice repeated; then, on its third repetition, pausing half-way—a *coda* is added, which brings the duet to a close in the original key of the composition. Nothing can be more cheerful and quaint than the effect: for the device above-mentioned imparts to the composition a touch of rusticity approaching that of some home national melody. The use of unisons, too, is happy—how different from that made by the modern Italian composers! In brief, the touch of the Master is to be seen in these duets: from which, too, may be gathered the increase of a disposition on his part as he advanced at once to simplify and to experimentalize. It is idle regretfully to speculate on what the results of this might have been,—yet who can avoid it in days at once of difficulty and of dearth like the present?

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—*French Comic Opera*.—Who can—if he would—do justice to a cameo hung up against a wall?—whereas, place the gem in a cabinet or a jewel-box and the connoisseur has fit means of recognizing its greatness of style and exquisiteness of workmanship.—We heard on Monday last more than one well-versed play-goer wondering at the effect and the sparkle of the now old 'Domino Noir' sung and acted by the same *Angele*, *Brigitte* and *Horace* who appeared a couple of years ago at Drury Lane [*Ath.* No. 981] with far less success and brilliancy. The difference lies in the locality. In King Street, Mdle. Charton has not to strain her voice; which, when unstrained, is expressive and of a far more pleasing quality than many French organs—too often *orgues de barbarie*—M. Coudere gains yet more by the reduced size of the arena he has to fill: while every fine touch of his excellent acting—one of the best pieces of genteel comedy on the stage—tells on his audience. In a large theatre the public, unless it be treated to a certain amount of exaggeration, is apt to begin to talk of having money returned, or to wonder when will appear the beautifully dressed and imperturbable gentleman with a shining hat in his hand and a smoother apology on his lips! Then Auber's elegant, delicate and picturesque instrumentation rendered by a band so choice as Mr. Mitchell's assumes its own peculiar charm. In short, the opera is at last felt to be one of the most delightful comic operas in being.—The filling-up of the *corps* is very good. M. Soyer, the *Juliane* in the 'Domino,' is cheerful and gentlemanly. M. Buguet is an unctuous though meagre *Gil Perez*—and M. Chateaufort as our dear countryman *Lord Ed-*

fort, though unmistakeably Gallic and wizened, enacts the stiff legs and the bad language of "the bold Briton" with due spirit and *Mala-propriety*.—The performances began with Paer's *Maitre de Chapelle*; in which Madame Guichard's singing is exceedingly good. The music a little outweighs the operetta. It is written in the thoroughly good style of a good time; and while it must be felt that the "something more" which Rossini gave to everything which he borrowed is wanting to it, so great is the pleasure given that we should be glad to see one of Paer's greater operas carefully revived—the chances of success, we think, being above the average.

**MARYLEBONE.**—On Thursday this theatre commenced a more ambitious and laudable career than it has yet adventured, in the production of a "new and original five-act drama." The piece is entitled 'Armand; or, the Peer and the Peasant,' and is from the pen of Mrs. Mowatt, the American actress now starring on these boards. We believe that it has already been successfully produced in the United States:—we have at any rate to record its triumphant reception here. This result was deserved by the effectiveness of the situations and the several merits of the story; though it would be easy to take exceptions to certain portions of the dialogue. In the structure of the piece recourse is had to the playwright's favourite resource of begetting curiosity by means of mystery. The relations of certain parties essential to the plot are concealed until late in, or near the end of, the play. The piece is of the picturesque and romantic school—making little pretension to wit, but abounding in sentiment. In short, it is the work of a writer not without fancy and feeling, but deficient in intellectual vigour; though there is in its innocent vein much to please and interest an audience not so critical as to require classical severity in the productions submitted to its judgment.

The peeralluded to in the title of the play is the *Duke de Richelieu* (Mr. Johnstone), Minister of *King Louis the Fifteenth* (Mr. H. T. Craven). The monarch has seen in the Gardens of Versailles, and conceived a passion for, the heroine of the piece, *Blanche* (Mrs. Mowatt), the daughter of the Duke,—but, ignorant of her parentage, residing with one *Dame Babette* (Mrs. Johnstone)—in whose humble dwelling she becomes attached to *Armand*, an artisan (Mr. Davenport). To save *Blanche* equally from the wiles of the King and from a possible *mésalliance* with the peasant, *Richelieu* determines to administer to her a sleeping draught, under the influence of which she may be supposed dead and so removed from the neighbourhood. An opportunity occurs at a festival, in which *Blanche* is chosen for May-queen and *Armand* for May-king. While engaged in the dance the potion suddenly operates, and *Blanche* falls down and becomes insensible. Her corpse is laid out in state and visited in turns by her father, her monarch, and her lover. In an interview between the two latter, *Louis*, attracted by a common sympathy to *Armand*, presents him with a commission in the army. During their absence *Blanche* awakes, and is informed by *Richelieu* of her relation to himself; and by him persuaded, leaves the spot of her early associations. This concludes the third act. Five years elapse—and *Armand* is a celebrated commander; while *Blanche*, still under her father's influence, has only just escaped the peril of the nunnery. At length, she and *Armand* become aware of each other's position, and mutually desire a re-union. In the meantime, an interview excites all the monarch's former passion for poor *Blanche*; and she finds herself in the house of a duchess, completely in the power of her royal seducer. She meets the temptation with virtuous scorn; and it is not long ere the lover and father—and a grandfather to boot, (of whom we had previously taken but little note)—rush in to the maiden's rescue. Beseated by their solicitations and yielding to some rather strong suggestions and motives, the King, with *Richelieu's* consent, surrenders the lady to her lover:—and thus all in the wonted way, are made happy.

The applause with which this play was received was, no doubt, partly due to the splendid manner in which it is put on the stage. The introductory scene of the Gardens and Palace of Versailles, and another of the Gardens of the Tuileries by sunset, are gorgeous. Some of the

success of the drama is due also to the good looks and pretty acting of the heroine. Mrs. Mowatt has here suited herself with a character—one precisely within the measure and compass of her abilities. Mr. Davenport threw energy into his part; and where he had republican sentiments to deliver seemed to identify himself with the spirit of the scene. Mr. Johnstone's rough vigour in the Duke was rather out of place, though effective. We should counsel the fair author to submit her manuscript to a careful revision; abating many of the repetitions which superabound in its dialogue, and strengthening some sentences which are now so loosely expressed as sometimes to leave their meaning and propriety equally doubtful. This done, as a drama containing story and characters the play may have a chance of becoming popular.—The house was crowded—and the audience showered bouquets and wreaths in great abundance on the stage.

**HAYMARKET.**—On Monday was reproduced the tragedy of 'Hamlet,' with so much as was available of the cast of the Windsor Castle performance—which took place on the previous Thursday.—The gravedigger's scene was omitted from the royal entertainment,—either as being of too broad a humour for a domestic circle, or from the size of the stage not admitting of the funeral procession. The revival here is likely to be beneficial to the Haymarket management; Mr. Kean's impersonation of *Hamlet* having always been the most popular of his performances. It shows minute care in study,—and in execution has remarkable rapidity and brilliancy of effect. The soliloquies are unrivalled pieces of delivery in their way; and, in the situations, all the stage-points are elaborately worked up. There is, nevertheless, a want of metaphysical depth, of passionate reflectiveness and reflective passionateness, of student abstraction and princely reserve, in Mr. Kean's performance of *Hamlet*. We recognize the "form and pressure" of the character, rather than the character. There is all that the actor's art, or artifice could devise or execute,—but it is too apparently the actor's art or artifice. Never was the highest perfection of art in concealing art more required than in *Hamlet*.—Mrs. Kean's *Ophelia* was a presentment which enhanced the attraction of the piece. The fourth act was charmingly interpreted; and the songs, if not sung, were chanted with clearness and effective intonation.—The general excellence of the performance gained much by the re-appearance of Mrs. Warner on these boards in the part of *Gertrude*. It is in such characters that this actress defies competition. In the part of the *Ghost*, Mr. Creswick here represented Mr. Vandenhoff at Windsor:—and in that of *Polonius*, Mr. Tilbury did duty for Mr. Farren. The *First Grave-digger* was supported with fine gusto by Mr. Keely:—and in this respect the audience at the playhouse had an advantage over that at the Castle.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—Of all the economical and easy methods of walking or climbing, or creeping, or howling, or scraping, or whispering one's-self into Music just now propounded on every side with a bewildering volubility and importunity, we have met with no promise equal to one which has greeted our eyes in the daily papers, side by side with the announcement of "the distinguished arrival," from the Austin Dairy, Ohio, of the Prize Cheese weighing one thousand four hundred and seventy-four pounds—and with the declaration that "NO MORE PILLS, nor any other medicine" will be needed by citizens who addict themselves to the "Revalenta Arabica food" as the staff of life.—Let all the tuneless listen.—

Those ladies and gentlemen who have taste and a good ear for music, but have not leisure to learn, will find SIMPSON'S DULCET ACCORDION a most melodious musical instrument. By the remarkably easy method contained in Simpson's Book of Instructions, price 2s., any persons, although utterly unacquainted with music, are enabled to teach themselves in one evening. The prices of Simpson's dulcet accordions are from £1 1s. upwards; common accordions from 5s. to 15s.

Within the last half-dozen years we have been invited to pay a guinea and become painters, on learning in a single lesson a method the efficacy of which was accredited by the then President of the Royal Society, amongst other accomplished and competent witnesses. But the "Dulcet Accordion" furnishes

a yet cheaper ladder into Art; since those buying it and the "Book of Instructions" and devoting themselves for one evening to the latter, have not only thenceforth Music at their fingers' ends, but also a possession worth "from £1 1s. upwards."—We do not often gather the flowers of musical eloquence; but by way of completing a winter nosegay to enliven a time devoted to merry-making—we cannot forbear transcribing from *The Dramatic and Musical Review* a morsel of criticism there quoted from a provincial paper. The artist spoken of is a songstress.—

The range of her voice, which was never beyond its natural compass, had the effect of producing in this trio that exquisite and unsurpassable melody as to deprive the listener almost of his power of listening, in his admiration and rapture at the wonderful creature whose very echoes have deprived him of the power of enjoying them.

The above prose must surely be a passage from the pen of our old acquaintance *The Cremorne Poet*!—Let us here also mention Mr. Barker's ballad concert recently given, for the sake of his programme. To this were appended three pages of light reading; containing testimonials of "wonder, love and praise" concerning 'Mary Blane' and 'Reuben Rayne,' extracted from provincial *Heralds, Warders, Expresses*, and the like. As we are dealing with drolleries, we cannot resist the temptation of a coincidence quoted by Mr. Barker from the columns of a contemporary who edifies one of our most august and aristocratic seats of learning. Speaking of the anecdotes with which (like Messrs. Wilson, Lover and others) Mr. Barker relieves his vocal displays.—

In the course of his remarks (says the writer) he stated that the popular Negro melody of 'Mary Blane' was composed for the original Ethiopian Serenaders by him; and recorded the singular circumstance that both 'Mary Blane' and the 'White Squall,' which had produced hundreds, though offered for trifling sums, were at first refused by the music publishers—a circumstance which will remind the literary readers that the first cant of Byron's *Child Harold*, which complete work is said to have realised 20,000*l.* for the late John Murray, was hawked among all the booksellers of the east and west, and in the first instance declined at any price.

Poor *Child Harold*!—he was hardly used by that somewhat coxcombical gentleman, *Philip van Artevelde*,—but what is this compared with being "put into the same boat" as *Mary Blane*?

We can only announce as in progress *Miss Anne Romer's* six *Soirées*,—Mr. Henry Smith's series of Concerts, and those by Mr. Turner: since the programmes which we have seen are open to objections, which we need not once again repeat.—On Monday, a *Welsh Concert* was given at the Queen's Hotel Concert Rooms, St. Martin's-le-Grand, by the *Royal Eisteddfod* vocalists. The list of the worthies who sang and harped bears a depressing resemblance to an advertisement in the *Phonetic News*,—but there may be some dignity and virtue in printing for the enlightenment of Londoners their style and title in Welsh,—which *Artegall* has recently warned us is no mark for flippant English criticism. Nevertheless, we fear that the incomprehensibility of their "bills" may have cost the Cambrian "Thrush" and "Nightingale" their audiences: since a contemporary informs us that the two songstresses who have been gifted by the above poetic titles sing the old airs of the Principality in a superior fashion: and offer with assistance an entertainment as peculiar and interesting of its kind as that of the Rainers, after whom all London was running some twenty years ago. Having a great love for all national music, we are sorry to read that such a genuine characteristic exhibition was so badly attended.—but must repeat that the fault may have lain in an advertisement which no one could comprehend.

Enough of jest about Music,—though the mirth bears its moral for those who think. We will turn to what may be called Music in earnest with a vengeance. *The Morning Post* of Monday last announced that *Mdlle. Jenny Lind's* terms for singing at concerts are 500*l.* Whether it be correct or not, the announcement is worthy of perpetuation,—since the sum, we apprehend, is the highest ever mentioned by way of tariff for a single performance by musical artist. Great was the offence some years ago given by *Madame Pasta* to the Committee of a provincial festival in consequence of her demanding 600*l.* for six performances; which implied the preparation of much new music. When *M. List* arrived in London as "a Lion," after having turned the heads of half Europe,—his *honorarium* for per-

formance cheap at side! But without

Which of perform (and, again, are told Spanish singers.

Lumley her origi in the enegetic which the

The Mad on the 'Marie'—which a future

Yet a be immo for Mdl Violon very clo

Tartini' M. Mas also, M dately

Madam being p is rumo attempt

The comm given at

Revo to a s number and six

1848, fewer r vaudev the mo

1848 (The m ceived, has be

—La not lai but op mencee far as

(in eve has be Madam leading and m

pared i is inno Even i wicke

Madam in vers Franço to rem lean f

in her Music season traged rumou one of

The cover effect lected impro point to run

Darrie veyed line c

formance at a concert was thirty guineas. So that cheap and dear Art flourish, it would seem, side by side! But who can read such a statement as the above without measuring the comparative rewards of musical execution and creator?

We seem to be rapidly approaching a period at which our Italian Opera-Houses will be devoted to performances of French and German compositions (and, who knows, but Irish also, if Mr. Balfe tries again, and if Mr. Wallace sets a *libretto* which we are told is in his possession?) executed by Swedish, Spanish, German, Irish, French, Belgian, and Greek singers. The *Gazette Musicale* announces that Mr. Lamley has engaged Madame Stoltz to appear in her original part in 'La Favorita.' Her performance in the fourth act of this opera is said to be very energetic and impassioned. The other characters which the Lady is to sustain are not mentioned.

The hundred and eighth anniversary meeting of the *Madrigal Society* was held on Thursday last. On the same evening an English version of Harold's 'Marie' was brought forward at the Princess's Theatre, which we may possibly describe more in detail on a future day.

Yet another piece of *diablerie* ballet-ized is about to be immediately produced at the *Grand Opéra* of Paris for Mlle. Cerito and M. St. Léon. The title, 'Le Violon du Diable,' would seem to indicate that the very clever gentleman's talent as a *solo* player on Tartini's instrument is to find occupation therein. M. Masset is engaged as *baritone* at the same theatre; also, M. Espinasse, a tenor, who is to appear immediately in 'Les Huguenots,' to the *Valentine* of Madame Viardot-Garcia. The lady is announced as being perfect in her part in 'Le Prophète,' which is rumoured to be of a character heretofore unattempted in Opera.

The concerts of the Parisian *Conservatoire* have commenced for the season. The principal piece given at the first was Beethoven's Choral Symphony.

Revolution has impoverished the theatres of Paris to a surprisingly small amount—in respect to the number of works produced. In 1847, two hundred and sixty-seven pieces were brought forward;—in 1848, two hundred and sixty-five. There were fewer new tragedies in 1848 than in 1847—more vaudevilles. Among the authors M. Clairville was the most prolific;—twenty of the pieces produced in 1848 (some of them in five acts) bearing his name.

The most popular among last year's novelties—received, we are assured, with uproarious delight,—has been the unsparing quiz against the Communists—*La Propriété c'est le Vol*; the scene of which is not laid precisely in M. Cabet's Paradise of Icarie, but opens in *bona fide* Eden. M. Clairville has commenced the new year by a thoroughly bad deed: so far as we are enabled to judge from our translation (in every sense of the word) of the *feuilletons*. This has been the introduction to the *Théâtre Gymnase* of Madame Marnette. The lady, it may be recollected, is a leading character in one of M. de Balzac's most squalid and minute matter-of-fact novels—a creature compared with whom the redoubtable *Becky Sharp* herself is innocence, delicacy and unselfishness personified. Even French journalists cry "fie" at the sight of this wicked being personated by their favourite actress, Madame Rose-Chéri.—M. Lefèvre's three-act comedy, in verse, 'La Corruption' has succeeded at the *Théâtre Français*.—Mlle. Rachel has been prevailed upon to remain at her old haunt,—and dropping the Republican flag and *La Marseillaise*, has reappeared there in her favourite part of *Camille*. The *Dramatic and Musical Review* declares that she will probably this season perform at the St. James's Theatre, in a tragedy written by M. le Duc de Nemours. This rumour is somewhat of a choke-pear.—M. Joanny, one of the ancient actors of the *Français*, is just dead.

#### MISCELLANEA.

The Nearest Way to the Gold Diggings.—The discovery of the precious metal will, at least, have the effect of throwing enterprise into the hitherto neglected transit trade of the Pacific; already a vast improvement in commercial geography is on the point of being realized. An American company is to run steamers from New York to the Isthmus of Darien, whence goods and passengers will be conveyed across to Panama; from Panama a second line of steamers is to ply to Oregon and the New

Dorado of California; and a third from Panama along the coast of South America to Guayaquil, Callao, and as far as Valparaiso. A branch line is also proposed from California to the Sandwich Isles and China. The enterprise will, it is said, commence in the present month. The road from Chagres to Panama across the Isthmus is to be repaired and improved by the Government of New Grenada, from funds supplied by the American Company; and in order to encourage trade, this Government has exempted vessels frequenting the ports of the Isthmus from tonnage dues, and has reduced the duty on imports to 1 per cent. on assorted cargoes. This establishment of a regular communication across the Isthmus of Panama will do for the New World what a similar communication across the Isthmus of Suez has done for the Old; it will constitute an era in the history of commerce, and by bringing the ends of the earth into juxtaposition will have a powerful influence on the progress of civilization. The voyage from New York to San Francisco in California, round Cape Horn, is 17,000 English miles, and occupies a sailing vessel about five months. The two voyages from New York to Chagres and from Panama to San Francisco have an aggregate length of 6,400 miles, and will be performed by steamers in about 30 days,—or in 36 days, allowing time for the journey across the Isthmus (about 60 miles, over land 800 feet in height), and for unshipping and reshipping. The new line of communication will be of great advantage to the trade of our own country. It will reduce the length of the journey from Britain to Lima and Guayaquil one-half and the time two-thirds. And it will benefit the world by accelerating the settlement and growth of a great civilized population on the western shores of North America. New California, lying betwixt the parallels of 32° and 42°, with a fertile soil, and with the Pacific on its western side to temper the extremes of heat and cold, ought to be one of the most desirable countries in the world.—*Daily News*.

*Wolverton Refreshment Rooms*.—It appears from the books that the annual consumption at the Wolverton refreshment-rooms averages—182,500 Banbury cakes, 56,940 Queen's cakes; 29,200 patés; 36,500 lb. of flour, 13,140 of butter, 2,920 of coffee, 43,800 of meat, 5,110 of currants, 1,277 of tea, 5,840 of loaf sugar, 5,110 of moist sugar; 16,425 quarts of milk, 1,095 of cream; 17,520 bottles of lemonade, 35,040 of soda-water, 70,080 of stout, 35,040 of ale, 17,520 of ginger-beer, 730 of port, 3,650 of sherry, and, we regret to add, 730 of gin, 731 of rum, 3,660 of brandy. To the eatables are to be added, or driven, the 85 pigs, who after having been from their birth most kindly treated and most luxuriously fed, are impartially promoted, by seniority, one after another, into an infinite number of pork pies.—*Quarterly Review*.

*Statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross*.—"A subscriber" writes—"I think it is much to be regretted that some effectual step is not taken to restore the beautiful pedestal of Charles the First's statue at Charing Cross before the ornaments and mouldings have so entirely perished as to preclude the possibility of tracing either the one or the other.—*Builder*.

*An Ingenious Arab*.—Mr. J. R. Gliddon relates in his lectures on Egyptian Archaeology, reported in the *Archæological Journal* of the past and present month, that "an Arab discovered the northern air-channel of the Great Pyramid to be open from top to bottom, by placing a cat at the outer orifice, and her kittens at the other, shutting them in with stones. The mother soon found her way down, through the pyramid, to her little family; thus proving that this hitherto mysterious passage communicated with the outside. Previous to the clearing of these passages the air in the pyramid was quite suffocating."

To CORRESPONDENTS.—A Subscriber—T. N. C.—W. E. T.—received.

Mrs. W. P. O'N.—The verses of our old contributor, good in themselves, are of too personal a character for the *Athenæum*.

Mr. PETER LEIGH.—We have received a letter from this gentleman, in which he desires to state that when he speaks of his meteorological speculation as the "only possible theory,"... he means that expression to apply only to the "attraction of the heavenly bodies." This short explanation we can find space to insert,—and we now drop the subject.

## WORKS BY JOHN HULLAH.

MANUAL for TEACHING SINGING on the Method of WILHEM. Parts I. and II. 2s. 6d. each; or bound together, 5s.

The EXERCISES and FIGURES; for the Pupils. Three Books, 6d. each.

LARGE SHEETS, containing the Exercises and Figures, for the use of Teachers. Nos. 1. to C., in Ten Parcels of Ten Numbers each, 7s. 6d. per Parcel.

A GRAMMAR of VOCAL MUSIC for the Use of Public Schools and Classes of Adults. Royal 8vo. 7s. bound.

ILLUSTRATIONS to HULLAH'S VOCAL GRAMMAR, for the Use of Teachers. The Set of Thirty, 2s.

EXERCISES for the CULTIVATION of the VOICE. In Two separate Books.

I. ARRANGED for SOPRANO or TENOR VOICES. 4s. 6d.

II. For CONTRALTO or BASS VOICES. 4s. 6d.

### PART MUSIC.

CLASS A.—In SCORE and in SEPARATE VOICE PARTS for SOPRANO, ALTO, TENOR, and BASS. Two Volumes Sacred, and Two Secular, in cloth—Score, 9s. each Volume; Voice Parts, 3s. each. In Numbers (I. to XII.), Score, 2s. 6d.; Voice Parts, 8d. each.

CLASS B.—In SCORE for the VOICES of WOMEN and CHILDREN. One Volume Sacred, and One Secular. 3s. each, in cloth. Also in Numbers (I. to VI.), 8d. each.

CLASS C.—In SCORE for the VOICES of MEN. One Volume Sacred, and One Secular. 3s. each, in cloth. Also in Numbers (I. to VI.), 8d. each.

### VOCAL SCORES,

IN FOUR OR MORE PARTS.

One Volume, Sacred, containing Fifty-four Pieces, price 13s. 6d.

One Volume, Secular, containing Sixty-five Pieces, price 13s. 6d.

Also in Numbers, containing 16 folio pages, 1s. each.

SEA SONGS, for the Use of the Boys of Royal Hospitals, Schools, Greenwich. Published by Command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. 2s. 6d.

"OH! THAT WE TWO WERE MAYING," a Song from Kingale's 'SAINT'S TRAGEDY,' set for Two Voices. 2s.

### PSALMODY.

The PSALTER; or, PSALMS OF DAVID IN METRE; from the AUTHORIZED VERSION OF BRADY and TATE. Set to Appropriate Tunes, arranged for Four Voices, with and without Accompaniments.

EDITION I. The Tunes in Score, with Accompaniments for the Organ or Pianoforte. Folio, cloth, 24s.; half-bound morocco, 28s.

EDITION II. The Tunes in Score. Super-royal 8vo. cloth, 15s.; half-bound morocco, gilt edges, 17s. 6d.

EDITION III. Separate Voice Parts, each in a distinct Volume. Foolscap 8vo. embossed roan, gilt edges, 6s.; morocco, 8s. 6d. per vol.

EDITION IV. Separate Voice Parts, each in a Volume. Twenty-four, coloured sheep, 2s.; embossed roan, gilt edges, 2s. 6d. per vol.

PSALM-TUNE BOOKS, without Words, containing Eighty-two Tunes from the Psalter; harmonized for THREE EQUAL VOICES, 2s. 6d.; harmonized for FOUR VOICES, 3s.

### CHANTING.

The WHOLE BOOK OF PSALMS, with the Canticles and Hymns of the Church, set to appropriate Chants for FOUR VOICES, every Word being placed under its proper Note. Imperial 8vo. 15s.

CHANTS, chiefly by English Masters, with the Gregorian Tones, harmonized by T. MORLEY. 1s.

London: JOHN W. PARKER, West Strand.

## MEADOWS'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

**A NEW FRENCH GRAMMAR**, with Exercises adapted to the Rules, comprehending in a most simple, easy, and concise manner everything necessary. By F. C. MEADOWS, M.A., of the University of Paris, Author of the French, Spanish, and Italian Dictionaries.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## MEADOWS'S SPANISH GRAMMAR.

**NEW GRAMMAR of the SPANISH LANGUAGE**, comprehending in a most simple, easy, and concise manner everything necessary to its complete acquirement. By F. C. MEADOWS, M.A.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## MEADOWS'S NUGENT'S DICTIONARY.

In 1 vol. 18mo. the 23rd edition, price 7s. in cloth boards, or bound 7s. 6d.

**MEADOWS'S NEW FRENCH and ENGLISH PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY**, on the basis of Nugent's, with many new Words in general use, in Two Parts—French and English—English and French—exhibiting the Pronunciation of the French in pure English sounds, the Parts of Speech, Gender, and Number, and the Irregular Conjugation of Verbs, and Accent of English Words; to which is prefixed Principles of French Pronunciation, and an abridged Grammar. By F. C. MEADOWS, M.A., of the University of Paris.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## DYMOCK'S AINSWORTH'S DICTIONARY.

In one pocket volume 7s. boards, or 7s. 6d. bound and lettered.  
**A NEW ABRIDGMENT of AINSWORTH'S DICTIONARY, ENGLISH and LATIN**, for the use of Grammar Schools. Into this edition are introduced several alterations and improvements, for the specific purpose of facilitating the labour and increasing the knowledge of the young scholar. By JOHN DYMOCK, LL.D. The 3rd edition.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## MEADOWS'S ITALIAN and ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

In a pocket volume, price 7s. in boards, or 7s. 6d. bound and lettered.

**A NEW ITALIAN and ENGLISH DICTIONARY**, in Two Parts, 1. Italian and English, 2. English and Italian. Comprehending, in the first part, all the old words, contractions, and licences used by the ancient Italian poets and prose writers; in the second part, all the various meanings of English Verbs, with a new and concise Grammar to render easy the acquirement of the Italian Language. By F. C. MEADOWS, M.A., of the University of Paris, Author of the 'New French Pronouncing Dictionary.'  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## WRIGHT'S GREEK and ENGLISH LEXICON.

18mo. cloth, price 7s. or in roan, 7s. 6d.  
**WRIGHT'S GREEK and ENGLISH LEXICON**, on a plan entirely new, in Four Parts. Greek-English difficult inflexions; English-Greek and proper names; the interpretation of all the words which occur in Greek classic authors, the Septuagint, and New Testament; and an Introduction, comprising an explanation of the more important Greek Terminations.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## MEADOWS'S NEW SPANISH and ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

18mo. cloth, price 7s. or in roan, 7s. 6d.  
**MEADOWS'S NEW SPANISH and ENGLISH DICTIONARY**, in Two Parts, with the addition of many New Words. At the end of both Parts is affixed a List of usual Christian and Proper Names, Names of Countries, Nations, &c.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

**ANTHON'S CESAR'S COMMENTARIES**. Just published, the fourth edition, 12mo. bound in embossed roan, price 6s.

**ANTHON'S CESAR'S COMMENTARIES** on the GALLIC WAR, and the First Book of the Greek Paraphrase, with English Notes, Critical and Explanatory, Plans of Battles, Sieges, &c., and Historical, Geographical, and Archæological Indexes. By C. ANTHON, LL.D. With Engravings and a Map.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## ANTHON'S HOMER'S ILIAD.

Bound in roan, 7s. 6d.  
**HOMER'S ILIAD**: being the First Three Books according to the ordinary text, and also with the restoration of the Digma. To which are appended English Notes, Critical and Explanatory, a Metrical Index and Homeric Glossary. By CHARLES ANTHON, D.D. A new edition, by BENJAMIN DAVIES, Ph.D. Lips.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

**VIRGIL'S BUCOLICS and GEORGICS**, by ANTHON. In 1 vol. 12mo. bound in roan, price 6s.

**P. VIRGILII MARONIS BUCOLICA** et GEORGICA. The Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil, with English Notes, Critical and Explanatory, and a Metrical Index, by CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D. A new edition, corrected, by JAMES NICHOLS, Editor of 'Fuller's Church History,' &c.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## BOYD'S ANTHON'S GREEK READER.

In a very large vol. duodecimo, price 7s. 6d. roan.  
**A GREEK READER**, selected principally from the Work of Professor FREDERICK JACOBS. With English Notes, Critical and Explanatory, a Metrical Index to Homer and Anacreon, and a Copious Lexicon, by CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D. A new edition, revised and corrected, by Rev. JAMES BOYD, LL.D., one of the Masters of the High School, Edinburgh.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## BOYD'S ANTHON'S SALLUST.

In 1 vol. 12mo. bound in roan, price 5s.  
**ANTHON'S C. CRISPI SALLUSTI de CATILINÆ CONIURATIONE BELLOQUE JUGURTHINO HISTORIÆ**. Animadversionibus illustravit Carolus Anthon, LL.D. Editio octava. Accedunt Notulæ quædam et Questiones curæ JACOBI BOYD, LL.D.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## ANTHON'S GRAMMAR of the GREEK LANGUAGE.

In 1 vol. 12mo. bound in roan, 4s.  
**ANTHON'S GRAMMAR of the GREEK LANGUAGE**, for the use of Schools and Colleges. The second edition, revised and corrected, by the Rev. J. R. MAJOR, D.D., Head Master, King's College, London.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## ANTHON'S VIRGIL, BY TROLLOPE.

In 1 vol. 12mo. bound in roan, 7s. 6d.  
**THE JENED of VIRGIL**, with English Notes, Critical and Explanatory, a Metrical Index, and an Historical, Geographical, and Mythological Index. By CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D., Jay Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages in Columbia College, New York, and Rector of the Grammar School. Edited, with considerable alterations, and adapted to the use of English Schools and Colleges, by the Rev. W. TROLLOPE, M.A.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## ANTHON'S FIRST LATIN LESSONS, BY THE REV. W. HAYES, B.A.

In 1 vol. 12mo. bound in roan, 4s.  
**ANTHON'S FIRST LATIN LESSONS**, containing the most important parts of the Grammar of the Latin Language. Together with appropriate Exercises in the Translating and Writing of Latin, for the use of Beginners. The second edition, edited by Rev. W. HAYES, B.A., one of the Classical Masters, King's College.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## ANTHON'S GREEK PROSODY, BY MAJOR.

In 1 vol. 12mo. bound in roan, 2s. 6d.  
**ANTHON'S SYSTEM of GREEK PROSODY and METRE**, for the Use of Schools and Colleges; together with the Choral Scanning of the Prometheus Vinctus of Æschylus, and the Ajax and Ætius of Euripides. A new edition, revised and corrected by Rev. J. R. MAJOR, D.D., Head Master of King's College.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## BOYD'S ANTHON'S CICERO.

New edition, 12mo. roan, price 6s.  
**SELECT ORATIONS of CICERO**. With an English Commentary, and Historical, Geographical, and Legal Indexes. By CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D. With Additions and Emendations by JAMES BOYD, LL.D., one of the Masters of the High School, Edinburgh.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## ANTHON'S HORACE, BY DR. BOYD.

In 1 very large volume duodecimo, price 7s. 6d. in roan.  
**THE WORKS of HORACE**, with English Notes, by CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D. A new edition, edited by Dr. BOYD, one of the Masters of the High School, Edinburgh. This edition is superior to any other—1. In having the notes below the text to which they refer. 2. In having the text which the notes were intended to illustrate. 3. In having all the notes, for example, in the first Ode, the Grecian Games, &c. 4. In having much additional matter, viz. the Horatian Metres, Life and Character of Mæcenæus, and Index of Proper Names, none of which are given in any other edition.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY, DIAMOND EDITION.

In 1 very small volume, price 2s. bound in embossed roan, printed with a beautiful diamond type.

**JOHNSON'S POCKET DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE**, improved by an augmentation of some thousand words and technical terms. Subjoined is a concise Classical Mythology, a List of Men of Learning and Genius, Phrases from various Languages, and Translations of the Mottoes of the Nobility, &c.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## LEMPRIÈRE'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY, BY W. PARK, M.A.

Price 7s. cloth, or roan 7s. 6d.  
**BIBLIOTHECA CLASSICA**; or, a Classical Dictionary, containing a copious account of all Proper Names mentioned in Ancient Authors. By J. LEMPRIÈRE, D.D. A new edition, revised and corrected, with numerous additions and improvements, by W. PARK, M.A., Librarian to the University of Glasgow.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## WALKER'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.

A new edition, carefully revised and enlarged by the insertion of 1,000 Additional Words, price, bound in cloth, 18mo. 5s., or with the Key, 6s. 6d.

**DEVONPORT'S WALKER'S DICTIONARY**, in which the meaning of every word is clearly explained, and the sound of every syllable distinctly shown; with directions to foreigners for acquiring a knowledge of the use of this Dictionary.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## BUCHANAN'S TECHNOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.

18mo. bound in cloth, price 7s. or roan 7s. 6d.  
**A TECHNOLOGICAL DICTIONARY**, explaining the Terms of the Arts, Sciences, Literature, Professions, and Trades. By W. BUCHANAN.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## CARPENTER'S ENGLISH SYNONYMS.

In 1 small pocket volume, price 2s. 6d. bound.  
**COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY of ENGLISH SYNONYMS**. By WILLIAM CARPENTER. The 3rd edition, greatly enlarged.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## DUNCAN'S NEW HEBREW LEXICON.

18mo. cloth 7s. or in roan 7s. 6d.  
**DUNCAN'S NEW HEBREW-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-HEBREW LEXICON**, in Three Parts; to which is appended a New Hebrew Grammar.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## A. G. FINDLAY'S (ESQ. F.R.G.S.) SCHOOL ATLAS.

Price 5s. royal 4s. engraved on steel, and finely coloured.  
**FINDLAY'S SCHOOL ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY**, 10 Maps for the use of Junior Classes in Ladies' Seminars and Professors' Schools. A specimen map sent free to all parts—Also now to be had, Findlay's Modern General Atlas. 30 Maps, imp. 8vo. 12s.; 4to. 16s.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## MANGNALL'S HISTORICAL QUESTIONS, BY THE REV. G. N. WRIGHT.

New edition, bound in roan, price 4s. Illustrated with 40 Engravings. Corrected, and adapted for the Use of Schools, **HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS**, for the Use of Young People. With a Selection of British and General Biography, &c. By RICHARD MANGNALL.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## HOMER'S INTRODUCTION.

In 12mo. roan, 4s.  
**HOMER'S (REV. P.) INTRODUCTION** to the GREEK TONGUE, for the Use of Schools, with Notes intended to explain the Principles on which many of the Rules were established.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## BONNYCASTLE'S ALGEBRA.

In 1 vol. bound in roan, price 4s.  
**AN INTRODUCTION to ALGEBRA**, designed for the Use of Schools and other places of Public Education. A new edition. By the Rev. E. C. TYSON, M.A. A Key to the above, 4s.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## BONNYCASTLE'S GEOMETRY and MENSURATION.

In 1 vol. bound in roan, price 5s.  
**AN INTRODUCTION to PRACTICAL GEOMETRY and MENSURATION**. A new edition. By the Rev. E. C. TYSON, M.A. A Key to the above, Price 5s.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## BONNYCASTLE'S ARITHMETIC.

In 1 vol. bound in roan, price 3s. 6d.  
**THE SCHOLAR'S GUIDE to ARITHMETIC**, with Notes, containing the Proof of each Rule, with some of the most useful Properties of Numbers. A new edition, &c. By the Rev. E. C. TYSON, M.A. A Key to the above, Price 4s.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## DR. HUTTON'S RECREATIONS, BY RIDDLE.

In a very large volume 8vo. closely printed, and illustrated with upwards of 400 Woodcuts, price 22s. cloth.  
**RECREATIONS in SCIENCE and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY**: Dr. Hutton's Translation of Montucla's Edition of Ozanam. The present new edition of this celebrated work is revised by EDWARD RIDDLE, Master of the Mathematical School, Royal Hospital, Greenwich, who has corrected it to the present era, and made numerous additions.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## DR. HUTTON'S MATHEMATICS.

In a very large vol. 8vo. cloth, price 12s.  
**HUTTON'S COURSE of MATHEMATICS**, composed for the Use of the Royal Military Academy, a new and carefully corrected edition, entirely remodelled and adapted to the course of instruction now pursued in the Royal Military Academy. By W. RUTHERFORD, F.R.S. A Key to the Mathematics, by J. Hickie, Esq.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY.

In 1 vol. 12mo. roan, price 4s. 6d.  
**GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY**, selected by a Lady for the use of her own Children. Enlarged, and continued to the present time. By the Rev. G. N. WRIGHT, M.A.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## GOLDSMITH'S GRAMMAR of GEOGRAPHY.

18mo. roan, price 3s. 6d.  
**GOLDSMITH'S GRAMMAR of GEOGRAPHY**, for the Use of Schools, with Maps and Illustrations. A new edition. By the Rev. G. N. WRIGHT, M.A. Goldsmith's Key to Goldsmith's Geography, 18mo. sewed, 6d.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## SIMPSON'S EUCLID, BY RUTHERFORD.

In 1 vol. bound in cloth, price 5s.  
**EUCLID: the Elements of Euclid**, viz. the first Six Books, together with the 11th and 12th. Printed, with a few variations and improvements, from the text of Dr. Simpson. A new edition, corrected and revised, by WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, F.R.S.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## PERRIN'S FABLES.

12mo. bound, price 2s. 6d.  
**PERRIN'S FABLES AMUSANTES**, avec une Table Générale et Particulière des Mots, et de leur Signification en Anglois selon l'ordre des Fables. Revue et corrigée par CHARLOTTE WRIGHT.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## PERRIN'S FRENCH CONVERSATIONS.

12mo. bound, price 2s. 6d.  
**PERRIN'S ELEMENTS of FRENCH CONVERSATION**, with familiar and easy Dialogues, each preceded by a suitable Vocabulary in French and English. Designed for the use of schools. A new edition, revised and corrected by CHARLOTTE WRIGHT.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## PERRIN'S NEW METHOD of SPELLING.

12mo. bound, price 2s. 6d.  
**PERRIN'S NEW METHOD of LEARNING the SPELLING and PRONUNCIATION of the FRENCH LANGUAGE**, in Two Parts. A new edition, by CHARLOTTE WRIGHT.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## WANOSTROCHT'S RECUEIL CHOISI.

12mo. bound, price 3s. 6d.  
**WANOSTROCHT'S RECUEIL CHOISI de TRAITS HISTORIQUES**, et des Contes Moraux, avec la Signification des Mots en Anglois au bas de chaque page, à l'usage des jeunes de l'un et de l'autre sexe qui veulent apprendre le Français. Revue, corrigée et augmentée de nouveau par CHARLOTTE WRIGHT.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## MURRAY'S READER.

New edition, 12mo. price in roan only 3s. 6d.  
**MURRAY'S ENGLISH READER**; or, Pieces in Prose and Poetry, selected from the best writers, designed to assist young persons to read with propriety and effect, to improve their language and sentiments, and to inculcate some of the most important principles of piety and virtue. A new edition. Edited by Rev. E. C. TYSON, F.R.S.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## MURRAY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

New edition, price only 3s.

**MURRAY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR**, adapted to the different Classes of Learners. With an Appendix of Rules and Observations. A new edition, with corrections and additions, by the Rev. E. C. TYSON, M.A.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## MURRAY'S GRAMMAR, ABRIDGED.

Best edition printed, 18mo. bound, 1s.

**MURRAY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR**, Abridged, with an Appendix, containing Exercises in Orthography, &c. Designed for the younger classes of learners.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## MURRAY'S ENGLISH EXERCISES.

12mo. bound, price only 1s. 6d.

**MURRAY'S ENGLISH EXERCISES**, adapted to Murray's English Grammar. Designed for the benefit of private learners as well as schools. A new edition, edited by the Rev. E. C. TYSON, M.A.  
Key to the above, price, bound, 1s. 6d.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## MURRAY'S INTRODUCTION TO THE ENGLISH READER.

12mo. bound, price 2s.

**MURRAY'S INTRODUCTION TO THE ENGLISH READER**, or, a Selection of Pieces in Prose and Poetry, calculated to improve the younger classes of learners in reading, and to imbue their minds with the love of virtue. A new edition. Edited by the Rev. E. C. TYSON, M.A.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## KEITH'S GLOBES.

In 1 vol. bound in roan, price 6s. 6d.

**KEITH'S TREATISE ON THE USE OF THE GLOBES**, or, a Philosophical View of the Earth and Heavens. Designed for the use of schools and young persons. A new edition, enlarged and improved, by the Rev. G. N. WRIGHT.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## MESSRS. WILLIAM TEGG &amp; CO'S

**SELECT CATALOGUE OF BOOKS** adapted for the use of public Schools, including many of standard value. To which is added a List of Books suitable for school prizes. Sent free by all parts by letter addressed to William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

Price 1s.

**A LETTER to the Right Reverend Doctor WISEMAN ON TRANSUBSTANTIATION**, by HERMAN HEINFETTER, Author of "Rules for ascertaining the sense conveyed in Ancient Greek Manuscripts."  
Crusoe & Co. 48, Paternoster-row.

## THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL

**MEDICAL DIRECTORY, 1849**, price 7s., being the fifth annual issue, is now ready, entirely revised and with many important additions. Invaluable as a work of reference, not only to the Profession but to all persons requiring information on matters relating to the medical community.  
John Churchill, Prince-street, Soho, and all Booksellers.

## AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

Now ready, price 1s.

## SOME EFFECTS OF THE

## IRISH POOR LAW.

With a Plan for Emigration from Ireland.

By AN ENGLISHMAN.

Saunders &amp; Otley, Publishers, Conduit-street.

## Gratis.

## William &amp; J. Dargate's

## Catalogue of German Books.

A new Edition

with reduced prices.

14 Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden.

London.

## BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

New Edition, revised and corrected throughout; with numerous additional Maps, and an Index of 57,000 Names. In a handsome volume, strongly half-bound in morocco, with gilt leaves, price 2l. 10s.

The work is in every respect accommodated to the present advanced state of geographical research; and whether on the ground of accuracy, beauty of execution, or cheapness, the Publishers invite a comparison with any other work of its class.

## BLACK'S SCHOOL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY;

An entirely New Collection of Maps, drawn by W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S., Professor of Geography in the College for Civil Engineers. The Maps of Royal Quarto size, bound in 8vo. price 10s. 6d.  
"The best Atlas of Modern Geography that has as yet fallen in our way: it is at once a duty and a pleasure to recommend it."  
*English Journal of Education*, May, 1847.

Now ready,

## BLACK'S COUNTY ATLAS OF SCOTLAND,

CONTAINING MAPS OF ALL THE COUNTIES IN THEIR PAROCHIAL AND DISTRICT DIVISIONS, with all the Railways, Places of Historical and Legendary Note, Memoranda of Battles and Former Boundaries, a General Map of Scotland, and a SERIES OF EIGHT HISTORICAL MAPS, exhibiting the Geography of the Country from the 1st to the 18th Century. To which are added, DESPATCHES OF SCOTLAND, and each of the Counties, Historical Maps, and a COMPLETE INDEX to all the Parishes, showing respectively their Population as in 1841, the County, Presbytery, and Synod in which each is situated, and the Post Town. In Quarto coloured, price 2l.

Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Longman & Co.; Simpkin & Co.; Whittaker & Co.; and Hamilton & Co.

Just published, price 5s. fcap. 8vo.  
**EDUCATION: its Nature, Import, and Necessity**; in which the Question of a National Education is discussed, and a Plan proposed: the various Foreign Systems are also fully Reviewed. By JOHN JENKINS.  
London: Longman, Brown, Green, & Longmans.

Nearly ready in one volume, fcap. 8vo.  
**HISTORY OF THE YEAR 1848**. Exhibiting the Causes and Consequences of the various European Revolutions, and their Influence on the Progress of Society. By WALTER K. KELLY.  
D. Bogue, Fleet-street.

## FREELAND'S POEMS.

Now ready, post 8vo. price 4s.

By W. FREELAND.  
"A collection of most intellectual, elegant, and heart-touching poems."—*Dr. Elliott in the Zist* (January).  
"Its pages abound with expressions of graceful and tender thought, scholarly accomplishment, and poetic fancy."

*Church of England Quarterly* (January).  
"Of the translations we may particularly mention the fine version of Lamartine's noble Address to Lord Byron; and of the originals, 'The Swimmer,' 'Lucia supposed to be written by an Orphan Girl left at School during the Holidays,' 'The Dying Huntsman,' 'Lines on the Death of an only Brother,' and 'O Spurn her not, are our favourites.'—*Whistler* (Review, January).  
Saunders & Otley, Publishers, Conduit-street.

## THOMSON'S POETICAL WORKS.

Just published, in One Volume, fcap. 8vo. price 7s. in cloth.

**THE POETICAL WORKS OF JAMES THOMSON**, comprising all his Pastoral, Dramatic, Lyric, and Didactic Poems, and a Few of his Juvenile Productions. With a Life of the Author by the Rev. PATRICK MURDOCH, D.D., and Notes by NICHOLS. Seven Illustrations from Drawings by J. Gilbert, Esq., and Engraved on Steel by W. Greatbach, Esq.

Also,

In One Volume, fcap. 8vo. fine paper, price 5s. in cloth; 10s. 6d. in

In two Vols. price 12s. 6d. in cloth.

**THE SEASONS, and the CASTLE OF INDOLENCE**. With Life by the Rev. PATRICK MURDOCH, D.D., and Notes by NICHOLS. Five Illustrations from Drawings by J. Gilbert, Esq., and Engraved on Steel by W. Greatbach, Esq.  
London: William Tegg & Co. Pancras-lane, Chapside.

## WORKS BY DR. CARPENTER.

In two Vols. price 12s. 6d. in cloth.  
**ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY**, including a comprehensive Sketch of the principal Forms of Animal Structure. By W. B. CARPENTER, M.D. F.R.S. With several hundred Engravings on copper and wood.

In 2 vols. post 8vo. price 12s. cloth lettered.

**ZOOLOGY, and INSTINCT IN ANIMALS**: a Systematic View of the Structure, Habits, and Instincts, and Uses of the principal Families of the Animal Kingdom.

In post 8vo. price 6s. cloth lettered.

**VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY and BOTANY**; including the Structure and Organs of Plants, their Characters, Use, Geographical Distribution, and Classification, according to the Natural System of Botany.

In post 8vo. price 6s. cloth lettered.

**MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY, ASTRONOMY, and HOROLOGY**. An Exposition of the Properties of Matter; a Description of the Heavenly Bodies; and the Construction of Instruments for the Measurement of Time.  
London: Wm. S. Orr & Co. Amen-corner, and 147, Strand.

## ENGLISH POETRY BOOKS.

Selected for Use in the Collegiate Schools, Liverpool.

**FIRST BOOK**, for those between the ages of 8 and 10 years. Price 1s.

**Second Book**, between 10 and 12. Price 1s. 6d.

**Third Book**, between 12 and 14. Price 1s. 6d.

**Fourth Book**, for those above the age of 14. Price 1s. 6d.

\*New Editions have lately been published.—Besides careful selections from Dryden, Shakespeare, Gray, Cowper, Milton, Goldsmith, Scott, &c. these volumes are enriched by permission of the proprietors with selections from Macaulay, Keble, Campbell, Southey, Taylor, and other copyright authors.  
Longman & Co. London: Waring Webb, Liverpool.

Just published, in 8vo. price 6s. 6d.

## ANALYSIS AND THEORY

## OF THE EMOTIONS.

By GEORGE RAMSAY, B.M.

Lately published, by the same Author,

1. A CLASSIFICATION OF THE SCIENCES, 2s. 6d.

2. AN ESSAY ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH, 8vo. 12s.

3. POLITICAL DISCOURSES, 8vo. 9s.

4. A DISQUISITION ON GOVERNMENT, 12mo. 4s.

The present experiment of a Republican Government in France gives peculiar interest to these Works, wherein this great change was foretold as probable; and in which the chances of the duration of a pure Democracy in France are fully discussed.

In 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

## THE NATURE AND OFFICE

## OF THE STATE.

By ANDREW COVENTRY DICK, Esq. Advocate;

Author of "A Dissertation on Church Polity."

"A book of no ephemeral interest."—*Scotchman*. Press.

In post 8vo. price 6s.

## GREEK VERBS,

## IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE;

Their Forms, Meaning, and Quantity; embracing all the Tenses used by the Greek Writers, with References to the Passages in which they are found. By the Rev. WILLIAM VEITCH. Small 8vo. price 6s.

\*Mr. Veitch, in the volume before us, has with singular ability and industry contributed a most valuable addition to the literature of this country and of Europe.—*Scotchman*.

"A monument of industry and research."—*Athenæum*.  
Adam & Charles Black, Edinburgh. Longman & Co. London.

Lately published by J. Hall, Cambridge, and sold in London by

G. Bell, 136, Fleet-street.

**AN ANALYSIS OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY**, from the Birth of Christ to the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, with Questions, &c., and References for Answers, especially intended for Students in Divinity. By Rev. W. H. PINNOCK, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. (Second Edition.) 12mo. boards, 4s.

An Analysis of the History of the Reformation, with the Prior and Subsequent History of the English Church, with Questions of Examination. 12mo. boards, 4s.

An Analysis of Scripture History, with Questions, &c., intended for Readers of Old Testament History and for Divinity Students in general. (Third Edition.) 12mo. boards, 4s.

## CHEAP EDITION OF BRYANT'S CALIFORNIA.

Price 1s. 6d. (free by post for 2s.)

## CALIFORNIA (WHAT I SAW IN), its Soil,

Climate, Productions, and Gold Mines.

By EDWIN BRYANT (late Alcide of St. Francisco).

"The great desire evinced to acquire a correct knowledge of California has induced the publishers to print in a compendious and cheap form the description by an eye-witness of the soil, climate, and productions of this important country."

London: G. Routledge & Co. Soho-square; and all Booksellers.

On Monday next,

## A PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

By the Rev. M. HOBART SEYMOUR, M.A. 2d Edition.

In post 8vo. with Engravings, price 12s. in cloth.

Critical Notices.

"Mr. Seymour has certainly extended nothing in his account of what he deemed objectionable in the religious or superstitious practices which he observed at Rome,—but as certainly he has not set down ought in malice. His fairness, his desire not to overstate, and his desire to make every allowance and admit every reasonable explanation, are obvious in each page. These qualities are especially valuable, as his attention was confined exclusively to the Roman life very superficially examined by other writers. However some of his readers may dissent from his inferences or arguments all should admit that his facts give the most accurate and judicious view of the religious condition of Rome hitherto attainable by the English public."—*Athenæum*.

"We can safely recommend this volume to our readers, as being replete with authentic details, conveyed in a candid and Christian spirit; and as filling up an important chain in the numerous descriptions of Rome which have been published."—*Church of England Quarterly Review*, October.

"An able and informing book, treating with freshness a country so exhausted as Italy, by directing the mind to a definite subject, and considering it vividly and deeply. . . . The literary character of Mr. Seymour enables him to present his views and matter with effect. He is also a full-minded writer. Whatever subject he touches upon he presents completely, and is exhaustive without tediousness."—*John Bull*.

"This volume is a most valuable contribution to the stores of English literature on a subject the growing importance of which cannot be overrated. . . . We beg to tender him our best thanks for his interesting volume."—*John Bull*.

"Mr. Seymour is no ordinary pilgrim, for he has succeeded in that most difficult task, writing upon an old subject a book which can deserve the name of new. Rome, the city, has been the goal of pilgrims by life thousands—artists, virtuosi, antiquaries, and litterateurs. Yet upon a subject worn so threadbare through generations of travel and controversy, Mr. Seymour, himself a traveller and controversialist, has found many things to say which, if they are not in themselves altogether new, are at any rate grouped in new forms and presented from a novel point of view."

"This is a good book, and it comes seasonably. Its literary merits are of a high order; the narrative is easy and elegant, the descriptions graphic, the didactic portions often eloquent, always impressive. But its great value is the vivid and faithful picture it presents to us of Papal Rome as it exists at the present moment."—*Morning Herald*.

"The real value of Mr. Seymour's volume consists in the apparently true statements of facts which fell under his observation, and the record of the impressions made on a religious, and not unfair, mind by the Roman-Catholic system."—*The Theologian*, November.

Seeley, 54, Fleet-street, and 2, Hanover-street, Hanover-square.

## VALUABLE BOOKS AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

## ANTIQUITIES OF ATHENS and other Places

in GREECE, SICILY, &c., delineated and illustrated by CORNELIUS KENNEDY, and DUSOLLEUX, Architects. Large Engravings of Views, Sections, and Plans of the most celebrated Buildings, with Descriptions. Atlas folio, 12 1/2 1/2 (published at 62 1/2 1/2).

This very valuable and important work was published as a companion to Stuart and Revett's great work on the Antiquities of Athens. Only a few copies for sale at the above low price.

## CELEBRATED WORK ON NATURAL HISTORY.

## CUVIER'S ANIMAL KINGDOM, arranged

according to its Organization. Translated from the last French edition, with 500 FIGURES OF COLOURED PLATES, comprising upwards of 400 Figures of Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Insects, &c. 5 vols. 8vo. half morocco, gilt top, 2l. 10s. (published at 8s. 4s.).

The above excellent work is the most scientific and general work upon the subject, and the only one upon natural history suitable for a home library.

## JOHN MARTIN'S ILLUSTRATED

## MILTON'S PARADISE LOST. With the

celebrated Illustrations by JOHN MARTIN, Chief Proof Impressions, 24 Engravings, the LARGE SIZE, folio, half morocco, uncut, top edges gilt, 2l. 12s. 6d.

These splendid Engravings were originally charged 24 guineas per set.

\*This is unquestionably the finest edition of Milton that has ever appeared. It is handsomely printed by Whittingham, in a large type, on fine cream-laid paper. Very few sets of Martin's Engravings were issued in the proof state.

Also, gratis.

## WILLIS'S CATALOGUE OF ILLUSTRATED

## BOOKS, GALLERIES OF ART, TREATISES ON PAINTING,

&c., published in December, post free.

Will be ready in a few days, gratis and post free,

## WILLIS'S ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF OLD

## THEOLOGICAL BOOKS, containing the best Standard Works

by English and Foreign Divines. Also many Rare and Curious Books, Old Bibles, &c., priced extremely low for ready money.

G. WILLIS, GREAT PIAZZA, COVENT-GARDEN, begs to assure gentlemen living in the country that they will find great advantages in ordering Books from his Establishment, as he has a most extensive Stock of Books of all kinds constantly on sale, at VERY LOW PRICES and in FINE PRESERVATION.



## M. GUIZOT'S HISTORICAL WORKS.

In 3 vols. post 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

**GUIZOT'S HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION,** from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution. Translated by WILLIAM HAZLITT, Esq. With a Portrait of M. GUIZOT, from the Picture by PAUL DELAROCHE. "We do not hesitate to say that his lectures appear to us to throw more light on the history of society in modern Europe, and the general progress of mankind, than any other works in existence. If ever the philosophy of history was embodied in a human being, it is in M. Guizot."—*Blackwood*.

Complete in 1 vol. price 3s. 6d.

**GUIZOT'S HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION OF 1640.** With a Portrait of CHARLES I. from the Picture by VANDYCKE. D. Bogue, 86, Fleet-street.

## LIFE ASSURANCE.

**THE BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY** entertains proposals of any description involving the contingency of human life.

John Atkinson, Esq. Thomas Hamber, Esq.  
Henry Wm. Beaulieu, Esq. John Lodge, Esq.  
G. Gwynne, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. John Lodge, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.  
Wm. Williams, Esq. George Alfred Walker, Esq.  
Captain Twissell Graves.  
The public are invited to examine for themselves the advantages offered for security by the plan on which policies are granted by this office. Apply to

CHARLES JAMES THICKE, Secretary.

17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

**MENTOR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
2, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.  
President—His Grace the DUKE of ARLAND, K.G.

The Right Hon. the EARL of STURZVILLIAM, F.R.S. F.S.A.  
The Right Hon. the EARL of CARNARVON.

## Directors.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sydney.  
The Hon. Edward North, Esq. M.P.  
The Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton.  
Sir William George Hyton Jolliffe, Bart. M.P.  
*Chairman*—JOHN DEAN PAUL, Esq. 217, Strand.  
*Deputy-Chairman*—GEORGE BERKELEY HARRISON, Esq. 54, Great Tower-street.  
Barton Archer Burton, Esq. 10, Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood.  
Robert Makin Bates, Esq. 41, Norfolk-street, Strand.  
Charles Ben. Caldwell, Esq. 19, North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square.  
Samuel Whitfield Daubens, Esq. 14, Whitehall-place.  
The Rev. Richard Lee, M.A. Rectory, Steppney.  
Sir George Graham Ostry, Bart. M.P. Portman-square.  
George Robert Paul, Esq. Portland Lodge, Worthing.  
Henry Corbett Taylor, Esq. 15, St. John's Wood-road.  
Rajendran, Harry Thomson, 3, Park-square West, Regent's Park.  
Captain Wetherall, R.N., Castle-hill Lodge, Ealing.

## ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

Economical Rates of Premium computed expressly for the use of the Company, and presenting the means of effecting policies in the greatest variety of ways, to suit the objects and circumstances of the assured.  
Complete security afforded to the assured by means of an ample subscribed capital—by the registration of assignments of policies—by the admission of new and interested parties, where the same have been satisfactorily proved, and by other regulations for facilitating the objects and protecting the interests of all bona fide policy-holders.  
Full particulars stated in the Prospectus. The usual commission allowed to solicitors and agents.

By order of the Board of Directors, LOUIS MORE, Manager.

**CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
33, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

12th January, 1840.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND declared to the Proprietors of the Company, may be RECEIVED at this Office any day (Sunday excepted) between the hours of 11 and 4.

## Directors.

George H. Hooper, Esq., Chairman.  
Sir John Kirkland, Esq., Chairman.  
John Chapman, Esq. Jameson Hunter, Esq.  
Charles Chippindale, Esq. Colonel Moody, R.E.  
John Colquhoun, Esq. L.L.D. John Nelson, Esq.  
B. Colvin, Esq. D. O'Munnany, Esq.  
Bear-Admiral Dundas, C.B. Alexander Stewart, Esq.  
M.P. William Whitmore, Esq.  
Thomas Harrison, Esq. William Wilson, Esq.  
*Auditors*—J. H. Forbes, Esq.; Geo. Hankey, Esq.; James Mitchell, Esq.  
*Physician*—Sir C. F. Forbes, M.D. & C.H., 23, Argyll-street.  
*Surgeon*—Samuel Solly, Esq. F.R.S., 1, St. Helen's-place.  
*Standing Counsel*—Charles Ellis, Esq.  
*Solicitors*—Messrs. Hale, Boys & Austin.  
*Bankers*—Bank of England.  
*Actuary*—J. M. Rainbow, Esq.

On a THIRD SEPTENNIAL INVESTIGATION into the affairs of the Company, to the 25th March, 1840, a BONUS, amounting on this average to 31 per cent. on the Premiums paid for the preceding Seven Years, was assigned to all Policies of at least Three Years' standing, and effected for the whole duration of life.

To similar Policies the following BONUS was declared at former Divisions, viz.

## FIRST DIVISION, IN 1832.

On the average, upwards of 26 per cent. on the Premiums paid.

## SECOND DIVISION, IN 1830.

On the average, 33 per cent. on the Premiums paid for the preceding Seven Years.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS OFFICE, among others, are:  
1. A participation septennially in two-thirds of the Profits, which may be applied either in reduction of the Premium, or to augment the sum assured.

2. Premiums may be paid in a limited number of annual sums, instead of by annual payments for the whole of life; the Policy continuing to participate in profits after the payment of such Premiums has ceased.

3. The Assurance or Premium Fund is not subject to any charge for interest to Proprietors.

4. Permission to pass to Continental Ports between *Brest* and the *Isle* inclusive.

5. Parties (including Officers of the Army, Navy, East India Company, and Merchant Service) may be assured to reside in or proceed to all parts of the World, at Premiums calculated on real data.

6. Claims to be paid within three months.

7. The Assured may dispose of their Policies to the Company.

8. No charge but for Policy Stamps.

9. The President, Directors, &c. to be had at the Office in London, or of the Company's Agents.

T. G. CONYERS, Secretary.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

To secure the Advantages of this Year's Entry, Proposals must be lodged at the Head Office, or at any of the Society's Agencies, on or before 1st March.

**SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MUTUAL) LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**—Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh—26, St. Andrew-square.

London—61, A, Moorgate-street.

His Grace THE DUKE of BUCKLEIGH and QUEENSBERRY. The EXISTING ASSURANCES amount to upwards of Three Millions Sterling. The ANNUAL REVENUE amounts to One Hundred and Twelve Thousand Pounds. The ACCUMULATED FUND to Four Hundred and Sixty Thousand Pounds. The WHOLE PROFITS are allocated amongst the Policy-holders every Three Years.

The following ADDITIONS have been made to Policies:—  
At 1st March, 1841, being TEN Years from the formation of the Society..... £73,329  
At 1st March, 1840, being FIVE Years..... £3,510  
At 1st March, 1847, being four THREE YEARS..... 129,919

Total Retrospective Additions to Policies up to 1st March, 1847..... £288,368

This is altogether exclusive of prospective Additions. A further Triennial Allocation will take place at 1st March, 1850. A Policy of £1,000 effected on 1st March, 1850, and becoming a claim before 1st March, 1853, will have increased by these additions to FOURTEEN HUNDRED and TWO POUNDS, and other Policies in proportion.

Table of Rates and Form of Proposal may be had on application at the Society's Office, 61, A, Moorgate-street, London.

Medical Referee—JOSEPH LAURIE, Esq. M.D., Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square. W.M. COOK, Agent.

**ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
39, Throgmorton-street, Bank; and 14, Pall Mall.

Thomas Farncomb, Esq. Alderman, Chairman.  
William Leaf, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.  
Richard E. Arden, Esq. R. Humphrey, Esq. Ald. M.P.  
William Banbury, Esq. Rupert Ingleby, Esq.  
Edward Bates, Esq. Thomas Kelly, Esq. Ald.  
Thomas Camplin, Esq. Jeremiah Kelly, Esq.  
James Cliff, Esq. Lewis Pockel, Esq.  
*Auditors*—Professor Hall, M.A.—J. B. Shuttleworth, Esq.  
*Physician*—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2, Finsbury-square.  
*Surgeon*—W. Coulson, Esq. 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.  
*Consulting Actuary*—Professor Hall, M.A. of King's College.  
*Standing Counsel*—Sir John Romilly, M.P. Solicitor-General.  
*Solicitor*—William Fisher, Esq. 19, Doughty-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

In addition to a large subscribed capital, Policy-holders have the security of an Assurance fund of more than a quarter of a million, and an income of 65,000l., annually increasing, arising from the issue of upwards of 6,000 policies.

## Bonus, or Profit Branch.

Persons assuring on the Bonus system will be annually entitled to 50 per cent. of the profits on this branch after payment of five yearly premiums; and the profit assigned to each Policy may be added to the sum assured, or applied in reduction of the annual premium.

## Non-Bonus, or Low Premium Branch.

The Tables on the non-participating principle afford peculiar advantages to the assured, not offered by any other office, for where the object is the least possible outlay, the payment of a given sum is secured to the Policy-holder, on the death of the assured, at a reduced rate of premium.

Premiums to Assure £100. Whole Term.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 1	£1 15 10	£1 11 10
30	1 1 8	1 2 7	2 5 3	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	3 0 7	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11
60	2 2 4	2 12 0	6 10 9	6 0 10

One-half of the Whole Term Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the Premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

**PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE,**  
20, Regent-street, and 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, London.

Established 1806.  
Policy Holders' Capital, £1,137,753.

Annual Income, £140,000. Bonuses Declared, £745,000.  
Claims paid since the establishment of the Office, £1,675,000.

President.  
The Right Honourable EARL GREY.

Directors.  
The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Chairman.

The Rev. James Sherman, Deputy-Chairman.  
Henry B. Alexander, Esq. William Ostler, Esq.  
H. Blencowe Churchill, Esq. George Round, Esq.  
George Dacre, Esq. James Sedgwick, Esq.  
Alexander Henderson, M.D. Frederick Squire, Esq.  
William Judd, Esq. William Henry Stone, Esq.  
Sir Richard D. King, Bart. Chas. W. John Williams, Esq.  
John A. Beaumont, Esq. Managing Director.

Physician—John Maclean, M.D. F.R.S., 29, Upper Montague-street, Montague-square.

NINETEEN TWENTIETHS OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Examples of the Extinction of Premiums by the Surrender of Premiums.

Date of Policy.	Sum Insured.	Original Premium.	Bonuses added subsequently, to be further increased annually.
1806	£2500	£79 10 10	£1229 9 0
1811	1000	33 19 3	201 17 8
1815	1000	34 16 10	114 18 10

Examples of Bonuses added to other Policies.

Policy No.	Date.	Sum Insured.	Bonuses added.	Total with Additions, to be further increased.
521	1810	£200	£0 9 12 1	£1282 12 1
1174	1817	1200	1160 5 6	2360 5 6
2092	1820	1000	3358 17 8	4358 17 8

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the Office, in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom, at the City Branch, and at the head Office, No. 20, Regent-street.

## NEW LIFE TABLES.

**THE ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,** Bartholomew-lane, London.

Capital 5,000,000l. sterling. Established 1824.

**SECURITY.**—The large invested capital, and the personal responsibility of upwards of one thousand shareholders.

The Board, with a view of giving increased facilities to the public in the transaction of life business, have directed the construction of various tables in addition to those they had previously in use.

1. NON-PARTICIPATING on Reduced Rates of Premium.

2. Tables on INCREASING and DECREASING Scales.

3. " subject to a LIMITED Number of Annual Payments.

4. for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

No entrance fees are charged. The assured may proceed to any part of Europe without extra premium. The lives of Naval and Military Officers, not in actual service, are taken at the usual rates. A commission to solicitors and agents bringing business is paid.

Detailed Prospectuses, with tables of rates and full particulars, will, on application, be forwarded by post, or may be obtained at the Head Office, 1, Bartholomew-lane, London; at the Office of the Company, 85, George-street, Edinburgh; and at their various agencies in England, Scotland and Ireland.

Loans on the deposit of unencumbered Policies of the Company are made, up to their value, without legal expense to the borrower.

FIRE ASSURANCES are accepted of *Home* at the usual rates. The Company prosecute both *Fire* and *Life* Assurances *Aboard* on reasonable terms.

A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

P. A. ENGELBACH, Actuary.

**PATENT ELECTRO PLATE.—ELKINGTON**  
& Co. manufacture only one warranted quality, which has stood the test of many years' wear, on shipboard and in hotels, continuing to give the same satisfaction as solid silver. They were the first to give the public the fact of Goods being plated by their Patent Process offered no security for their QUALITY whatever. All goods made and sold by them bear the marks of E. & Co. below a crown, and such only they warrant.

82, Regent-street, } London.

43, Moorgate-street, }

Estimates, drawings, and prices sent free.

**WEDDING CARDS** executed in the most elegant style. A lady's name, plate, and 100 best visiting cards, for 4s. 6d.; gentlemen's, 6s. A great variety of pearl, papier maché, tortoiseshell, and other fancy card-cases, stationery, card-boxes, travelling desks and dressing-cases, portfolios of all sizes, inkstands; writing papers, &c. 1s. 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. the packet of five quires; and every article in stationery of the best quality and lowest prices.—At LINDBURY, 143, Strand, facing Catherine-street.

**DENT'S IMPROVED WATCHES & CLOCKS.**  
—E. J. DENT, Watch and Clock Maker by distinct appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and H.M. the Emperor of Russia, most respectfully solicits from the public an inspection of his extensive STOCK of WATCHES and CLOCKS, embracing all the latest modern improvements, at the most economical charges. Ladies' Gold Watches, with gold dials, jewelled in four holes, 8 guineas. Gentlemen's, with enamelled dials, 10 guineas. Youtths' Silver Watches, 4 guineas. Warranted accurate and secure going Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, 6 guineas.—E. J. DENT, 82, Strand, 33, Cockspur-street, and 24, Royal Exchange (Clock Tower Area).

**ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.**—Recently received from Paris an unusual large variety of Fourteen-day CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half-hours, in Ormolu, Marble and China. The designs are pastoral and historical, and included few of great merit in the style of Louis XIV. The price is four five, and seven guineas each, and upwards.

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Statue of the Duke of Wellington.

**METCALFE & CO.'S NEW PATTERN**  
TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the crevices of the teeth, and cleaning them in the most efficient and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, &c. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and is incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with durable unbleached Russian bristles, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Veil Brushes, which are the most surprising and successful in the market. Smyma Sponges, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispelling all intermediate parties, and giving the most perfect bleaching and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at METCALFE, BINGLEY & Co.'s Sole Establishment, 130, n. Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

Caution.—Beware of the words "From Metcalfe's" adopted by some houses.

**APSEY PELLATT & Co.** (late Pellatt & Grenel, FALCON GLASS WORKS, Holland-street, Blackfriars, respectfully solicit an inspection of their present STOCK, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, Tea, and Toilet Services, in great variety. Superior Table Glasses, of their own manufacture, in Decanters, and Goblets, Carafes, Wine Glasses, &c., comprising the most elegant and artistic designs of the day, both in form and decoration. Their usual selection of Prismatic Crystal Chandeliers, and Lustres, in the most improved and brilliant style of Foreign Ornamental Glass, &c. The works may be seen in full operation every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.—Holland-street, Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge.

## CANDLES.

**DAVIES'S CANDLES,** 5½d. and 6d. per lb.;

Waxed Wick Moulds, 7d.; Composite, 8½d., 10d., and 10½d.;

Wax Candles, 1s.; German Wax, 1s. 5d.; Fine Wax, 1s. 5d.;

Transparent Wax, 1s. 5d.; Best Wax, 2s. 1d.; Sperm Candles, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 7d.; Metallic, 7½d. and 8d.; Mottled Soap, 60s. and 60s. 12½d.; Yellow, 48s. 5½d. and 60s.; Windsor Soap, 1s. 4d. per box; Rose, 3s. 6d.; Almond, 3s. 6d.

Sealing Wax, 4s. 6d. per lb. Sperm Oil, 7s. 6d. per gallon; Solar, 2s. 3d.; Seal, 4s.; Argand, or Vegetable, 4s. 6d. For Cash at Davies's old established Warehouse, 33, St. Martin's-lane.

**FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, BAD DIGESTION, NERVOUS or SICK HEADACHES,** take HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This admirable medicine acts so peculiarly on the system, that it administers relief from general debility, nervous affections, liver or bilious complaints, headach, indigestion, want of appetite, or any other disorder brought on by sedentary habits, should have recourse to it as a safe and certain remedy, and however great the sufferings of the patient may be, these pills will give almost instant relief, and ultimately strengthen the body and restore the impaired faculties of the mind. They are the only medicine in the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, and Prolapsion of the Heart. Sold by all Druggists, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

# THE SPELLING REFORM:

PRINTING DEPARTMENT, OR PHONOTYPY,

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

ALEXANDER JOHN ELLIS, B.A.,

FELLOW OF THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY AND FORMERLY SCHOLAR OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

*Occasion of the Spelling Reform.*—In the present state of English orthography, no man can tell the spelling of a word from its sound, or the sound from its spelling. In order to learn to read and write English, therefore, the student has to learn the look of each individual word, and to commit to memory the names of all its component letters. This is a labour of years, and is completely accomplished by very few—by none in the lower ranks of life. The prevailing ignorance of the lower classes has its main source in this initiatory difficulty.

*Object of the Spelling Reform.*—To enlarge the present Roman alphabet, by adding 17 new letters (after rejecting *k, q, x*), and thus allow each word to be spelled as it is pronounced by the most careful speakers, so that any one who has learned the 40 letters of the alphabet, may be able to tell the pronunciation of every word he sees which is exhibited in them, and the proper orthography of every word from its proper pronunciation, with mechanical certainty.

*Advantages of the Spelling Reform.*—1. Great reduction in the time and trouble now required for learning to read. 2. The consequent gain of time for imparting the realities of education, *whereby alone the education of the poor can be rendered possible.* By far the greater part of the time spent by the frequenters of our National, British, and other schools for the poorer classes, is now consumed in an attempt to acquire the arts of reading and writing—an attempt which is *ineffectual in nine cases out of ten.* 3. Uniformity of pronunciation, and self-correction of provincialisms. 4. Facilitation to foreigners desirous of

learning English; a facilitation much needed by the Welsh. 5. The foundation of a universal alphabet for reducing all languages to one system of writing, either for the scientific purposes of the comparative philologist, or for the religious labours of the Christian missionary. 6. Reduction in the size of books by the disuse of superfluous letters. 7. The general use of phonetic shorthand, or phonography.

*Objections considered.*—1. On the ground of *Etymology.* The etymology of a word cannot be properly considered until its phonetic value is known or represented. The present orthography does not represent the sound, and is therefore useless to the etymologist. The resemblance of letters is fortuitous, and irreducible to rule; see *fancy, phantom, bry, ghost, rhyme, life, you, house, husband, &c. &c.* English etymology is *not known*, and therefore cannot be destroyed; but all the fancied advantages of the present spelling will exist while there is one dictionary in it preserved in our public libraries. Etymology is for the scientific; reading and spelling for every one; a dubious facilitation of etymology would be too dearly purchased at the indubitable expense of educational difficulties. 2. "The books now in existence would be rendered useless." Not to those who can now read; those who cannot, would have to learn to read in our present spelling, to use these books; they would have no more to do if Phonetic spelling were general. But had the new spelling not been introduced, they would have had to learn to spell like those books: this trouble is saved. It is one thing to read Chaucer, and another to spell as he did. For other remarks see the *Plea for Phonetic Spelling.*

## WORKS IN CONNEXION WITH THE SPELLING REFORM,

PUBLISHED BY

F. PITMAN, 1, QUEEN'S HEAD PASSAGE, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

### Price 8s. 6d., in Phonetic Spelling, demy 8vo. ESSENTIALS OF PHONETICS. By ALEXANDER JOHN ELLIS, B.A.;

Containing the Theory of a Universal Alphabet, together with its Practical Application to the reduction of All Languages, Written or Unwritten, to the Uniform system of Writing; with *Examples in Twenty-seven Languages*, preceded by a phonetical account of each, and followed by an exact verbal translation; adapted to the use of Phoneticians, Philologists, Etymologists, Ethnographers, Travellers, and Missionaries.

"The present work is divided into two sections: the former is an elaborate treatise on the theory of Pronunciation; it minutely examines the various inflections of the voice, and ably discusses the use and misuse of the multiform sounds which constitute speech. It proves the writer to be not only an ardent devotee of the new science of Phonetics, but a laborious student of our own and foreign languages.... The author then proceeds still further to develop his system, and adapts it to no less than twenty-seven languages or dialects. The energy and zeal which this task has demanded deserve the highest commendation. His plans should be especially studied by those who profess to teach foreign languages 'without a master,' as offering the outline (at least) of a mode of virtually communicating sound by printer's ink."

*Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper.*

By the same Author, printed in the common orthography, demy 8vo. pp. 180, price 1s. 6d.

### A PLEA FOR PHONETIC SPELLING; OR, THE NECESSITY OF ORTHOGRAPHIC REFORM.

Second Edition, entirely re-written, with Improved Tables.

In this work the inconsistencies of the present style of spelling are thoroughly exposed, the deplorable results arising from the consequent difficulty in learning to read displayed, and all the objections hitherto raised against the introduction of phonetic spelling stated and combated.

"Mr. Ellis's work.... is the production not only of a scholar, but of an acute philologist.... Both the work itself, and the reform

mation it suggests, are worthy attentive consideration. .... Two of the most weighty objections against the proposed plan—that it would destroy the etymology of the language, and would nullify the distinction between words of different orthography and signification, but of the same sound—are answered in a most able style. .... That the author establishes the superiority of the new over the old (spelling), none who read his work with intelligence, and with a desire to learn, can fail to admit."

*Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper.*

"We recommend Mr. Ellis's book to general attention. It will be interesting to all classes of readers, even those who are opposed to the science he advocates. It is a book of great labour and research, ingenious and logical, and full of curious material of information."—*Edin. Journal.*

The ETHNICAL ALPHABET, in a Tabular form, with Examples in Ten Languages, extracted from the 'Essentials of Phonetics.' Price 1d.

The following Works are wholly printed in the New Phonetic Spelling.

ELLIS'S PHONOTYPIC ALMANAC for the year 1849, containing all the usual information given in almanacs, together with a series of tables of measures, weights, and measures, of the principal foreign countries as compared with the English. 32 pages, royal 32mo. price 2d. stitched.

The CHILD'S PHONETIC PRIMER; or, First Phonetic Reading Book. By ALEXANDER JOHN ELLIS, B.A. Second Edition. Price 3d.

The TEACHER'S GUIDE to the USE of the CHILD'S PHONETIC PRIMER. By the same. Price 3d. \*By means of these two little books a child may be taught to read in a very short period of time, varying with the capacity of the pupil, from one to three months.

The SERMON on the MOUNT. Price 1½d., or 13 copies for 1s. stiff cover.

CHARLEY'S HOUSE: a Tale for Young Children. By ALEXANDER JOHN ELLIS, B.A. Printed in large type, price 1s. This tale consists chiefly of easy conversations on different subjects, between a young child of five or six years of age and his mother.

The greatest living writer of children's books has reported most favourably of this little tale, as being well adapted for children, and likely to interest them.

The PHONETIC JOURNAL for 1848, edited by ALEXANDER JOHN ELLIS, and containing a great number of entertaining and useful papers, together with copious intelligence of the progress of the spelling reform for the year 1848. Cloth, price 6s.

The VICAR of WAKEFIELD and Select Poems (including the 'Traveller,' 'Deserted Village,' and 'Retaliation'), by OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Folsioap 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d. An elegant book for a New Year's Gift. A copious explanation of the alphabet in English, French, and German is prefixed.

Foreigners would find this book exceedingly useful to them in learning the Pronunciation of the English Language.

ORIGINAL NURSERY RHYMES, being an attempt to substitute playful sense for serious nonsense. By ALEXANDER JOHN ELLIS, B.A. In a coloured wrapper. 3d. A New Year's Gift for Young Children.

In Preparation,

The NEW TESTAMENT, according to the Authorized Version. Very carefully printed in large type. Demy 8vo. stereotyped. Will be ready in the course of February.

The NEW TESTAMENT, pocket edition. Arranged in paragraphs, with a ready reference to chapter and verse. Royal 32mo. stereotyped. Will be ready by Easter.

RASSELAS and Select Poems, by Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON. Will be ready in February.

SEVERAL SCHOOL BOOKS are in the Press, and will be duly announced.

On Saturday Morning, 6th of January, 1849, was published, the FIRST NUMBER of

## THE PHONETIC NEWS,

Weekly Family Newspaper, containing all the News of the Week, price 4½d. Stamped, wholly printed in the new Phonetic Letters.

THE ORGAN OF THE SPELLING REFORM AND ADVOCATE OF UNSECTARIAN STATE EDUCATION, PARLIAMENTARY REFORM, PEACE, AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.

Published early every Saturday morning, at the

OFFICE, 344, STRAND.

Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, printer, at his office No. 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, of No. 14, Wellington-street North, in the said county, Publisher, at No. 14 in Wellington-street aforesaid; and sold by all Booksellers and News-vendors.—Agents: for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for Ireland, Messrs. Jones & Matthews, Dublin.—Saturday, January 20, 1849.